

EC 統計局 (EUROSTAT) 研修 結果 報告

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통계청자료실



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經濟企劃院 調查統計局

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**EC統計局(EUROSTAT)研修
結果報告**

1. 報告書 作成者

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2. 研修 概要

가. 期 間

1990. 2. 26~8. 4

나. 場 所

EC統計局(EUROSTAT, Statistical Office of the European Communities)
Luxembourg 所在.

다. 目 的

- EC統計局의 主要 業務 把握.
- EC雇傭統計 作成 方法 및 勞動力構造 分析.
- EC統計局과 韓國 統計局間의 定期的인 資料交換 體制 構築 檢討.
- 最近 EC關聯 統計情報 蒐集.

3. 研修 內容

가. EC統計局 主要 業務

- EC統計局(EUROSTAT)은 EC委員會傘下의 獨立機關으로서 EC諸國의 政策樹立을 위한 基礎資料 提供.
- EC諸國의 經濟·社會現狀에 관한 統計를 作成하여 公表.
- EC會員國의 統計機關 業務에 대한 調整·統制.
- 統計作成을 위한 1次的인 現場調査에 관해서는 EC諸國의 統計機關에 一任.
- EC統計局은 EC諸國에서 調査完了된 原始資料를 받아 資料處理한 후 그 結果를 對外的으로 分析 公表.

나. EC 勞動力調查 概要

○ 沿 革

- 歐州經濟 共同體(EEC) 出帆 初期부터 就業과 失業에 관한 國家間的 比較 可能 資料生産 問題가 主要 關心이 되어왔음.
- EC 統計局에서는 1960년에 最初로 6個 EC會員國家들을 對象으로 勞動力調查를 시도하였음.
- 以後 1967년까지 中斷되다가 1968년부터 再整備하여 1971년까지 每年 實施하였음.
- 就業과 失業에 관한 統一된 統計基準이라는 勞動力調查의 중요성에 비추어 1972년에 長官會議에서 每年 調查를 中斷하고 대신 2年마다 會員 國家에서 반드시 實施할 것을 決議.
- 以後 1983년까지 每 2年마다 實施해 오던 中 1983年 調查를 앞두고 EC諸國外의 國家와의 比較資料로서의 精度를 높이고자 1982年 第 13次 國際勞動統計官會議(ICLS)에서 採擇한 決議 內容에 따라 일부 概念 調整.
- 1983年以後 長官會議 決議에 따라 每年 봄철에 實施하고 있음.

○ 調查 概念 및 定義

- ILO概念에 基礎하고 있으며, 우리와 大同小異함.

○ 調查對象 週間

- 調查對象은 特定の 1週間の 活動狀態임.
- 調查對象 週間은 대체적으로 봄철의 週間中에서 各國 實情에 따라 公休日을 除外한 定常的 1週間을 택하여 決定함.

○ 調查體系

- 調查實施에 관한 技術的 內容 즉 標本抽出, 調查票 準備, 面接調查實施 등에 대해서는 該當 國家의 統計機關에서 責任지고 實施함.
- 各國의 實務者로 構成된 EC統計局的 實務團에서 調查項目 및 內容, 共用코드 符號 등에 관해서 決定함.
- 또 EC統計局에서는 實查後 各國의 統計機關으로 부터 接受한 資料를 處理하여 EC차원에서 分析公表함.

○ 調查 項目

· 一般 事項

調查年度, 調查對象週間 番號, 國家名, 地域名, 都市化程度, 家口一蓮番號.

· 人的 事項

家口形態, 施設形態, 家口主와의 關係, 性別, 出生年度, 出生日時, 婚姻關係, 國籍, 居住期間.

· 確認 事項

就業與否, 일을 하지 않은 理由, 失職期間

· 就業者 事項

— 主된 일에 관해서

從事上 地位, 產業, 職業,
從業員 規模, 일을 시작한 年·月,
일의 形態(플타임, 파트타임),

일의 계속성 與否, 臨時的 일의 境遇
契約期間, 平素 適當 就業時間,
實際 就業時間, 平素 就業時間과 實際

就業時間과의 差異가 나는 理由,
일의 交代制 與否, 저녁 勤務 與否,
밤 勤務 與否, 토요일 勤務 與否,

日曜日 勤務 與否, 家事 勤務 與否,
轉職 또는 追加 就業希望 與否 및 理由,
勤務場所 地域名, 就業時間 變更希望 與否,
適當 就業時間 變更 希望時間數.

— 副業에 관해서

副業을 갖고 있는지 與否,
從事上 地位, 產業, 職業,

實際 適當 就業 時間,
正常的·臨時的·季節的 與否.

· 非就業者의 勤務經驗에 관한 事項

勤務經驗 與否, 最終 勤務 年, 月, 非就業期間 8年未滿者의 移職 理由.
最終勤務處에서의 從事上 地位 및 産業·職業.

· 求職에 관한 事項

求職與否, 찾고 있는 일의 形態, 求職期間(年, 月), 求職方法, 非求職者의 勤勞希望 與否, 2週內의 就業可能性, 求職者의 勤勞希望 時間, 求職活動 直前의 活動狀態, 職業安定機關 登錄 與否, 非求職 非就業人口의 活動狀態.

· 教育訓練 事項

지난 4週間 教育訓練履修 與否, 履修目的, 訓練期間, 教育程度, 現在 教育履修中인 者의 教育程度.

· 勞動力 流動 事項

1年前 活動狀態, 1年前 從事上 地位, 1年前 産業, 1年前 居住地.

· 調查關聯 事項

直接 應答 與否, 前期 調查對象 家口 與否, 向後 調查對象家口 與否.

標本抽出

· 基本的으로 會員國家內의 統計機關에서 自國實情에 맞추어 標本抽出.

· EC統計局에서는 標本規模의 範圍만을 決定.

— 1987年의 境遇

독일, 스웨인, 프랑스, 이태리, 영국 : 60,000~100,000家口
벨기에, 그리스, 아일랜드, 네덜란드, 포르투갈 : 30,000~50,000家口
덴마크 : 15,000~30,000家口
룩셈브루크 : 10,000家口

· 標本抽出과 함께 各國에서는 標本誤差 및 非標本誤差 調整에 관한 方法 檢討.

다. EC諸國의 勞動力 構造 變化 推移 檢討(1973年~1987年)

o 概 觀¹⁾ (表 1, 2)

우선적으로 1973年以後의 人口 增加 推移를 볼 때 年平均 0.32%를 나타내고 있는 바, 이를 70年代와 80年代로 나누어 볼 때 70年代에서는 0.39%의 年平均 增加率을 보인 反面, 80年代에 들어서는 0.27%로 다소 增加勢가 鈍化되었다.

그러나 就業者와 失業者를 포함한 經濟活動人口의 增加勢는 오히려 80年代에 높게 나타났는데 이는 80年代에 들어 失業者가 크게 增加한데에 緣由하고 結果的으로 參加率도 70年代보다 80年代에 높게 나타났다.

就業者에 있어서는 男女 모두를 합한 全體 增加率이 80年代에 들어 減少한 것으로 나타났는데, 性別로 볼 때에는 뚜렷하게 상반된 趨勢를 보여 주고 있다.

즉 男子의 就業人口는 시종 減少趨勢를 보여 주고 있는데 더욱이 80年代에는 年平均 減少率 -0.49%로서 70年代의 -0.36%보다 더 크게 減少하였다.

한편 女子의 就業人口는 80年代에 들어 70年代의 年平均 增加率 0.89%보다 0.03%p 높은 0.92%의 增加勢를 보였다.

失業者에 있어서는 비록 80年代의 年平均 增加率이 9.75%로서 70年代의 年平均 增加率 12.91%보다 낮아졌지만 失業者의 絶對數에 있어서는 오히려 70年代보다 두배 가까이 增加하여 大部分의 EC諸國에서는 80年代에 高失業現象을 겪게 되었다.

o 參加率(表 3, 4)

全般的인 經濟活動 參加率은 1975年の EC 9個國만의 51.8%에서 1987년에는 EC 12個國의 53.9%로 增加하였다. 이의 주된 要因은 앞서 본바와 같이 80年代에 들어 失業者가 급격히 增加한데에 있다.

1973年에서 1987年까지의 參加率 增加 推移를 볼 때 네덜란드가 10.1%p로 가장 크게 增加하였고, 덴마크와 이탈리아도 각각 7.8%p와 6.6%p의 增加를 보였다. 그러나 아일랜드와 벨기에는 단지 0.4%p~0.5%p 增加에 그쳤다.

1987年 現在 가장 높은 參加率을 갖고 있는 나라는 65.9%의 덴마크로서 이는 59.5%라는 높은 女性參加率 때문인데 스페인의 女性 參加率 29.6%보다 두배 가까이 높은 水準이다.

1983年以後의 年齡階層別 參加率 推移를 보면, 50代以上の 年齡階層에서는 조금씩 減少한 反面 50代以下の 年齡階層에서는 增加한 趨勢를 보여주고 있다. 특히 25~49歲의 女性 參加率이 1983年の 58.2%에서 1987年の 63.1%(EC 10個國)로 가장 크게 增加하였다.

1) 以下에서 引用된 統計數值에 대해서는 別添資料 『Study on the Community Labor Force Survey』의 統計表를 參照.

○ 就業者

一 産業別 就業者(表 5, 6, 7, 8)

1987年 現在 EC 12個 國家의 産業別 就業者 分布를 보면, 1次 産業¹⁾ 7.9%, 2次 産業²⁾ 33.3%, 3次 産業³⁾ 58.8%로서 先進國의 雇傭構造形態를 보여 주고 있다.

男女間의 産業別 就業者 分布를 보면, 1次 産業에 男子와 女子가 8.3%와 7.3%로서 비슷한 水準의 分布率을 갖고 있으나, 3次 産業에는 全體 女性의 72.8%가 集中되고 있으며 2次 産業에는 19.9%만이 就業하고 있어 産業間 分布率에 심한 편기현상을 보여 주고 있다.

그러나 男子의 境遇 2次 産業과 3次 産業에 各各 41.6%와 50.1%의 分布로서 나타나고 있다.

EC 12個 國家間의 産業別 就業者 分布를 比較해 보면, 1次 産業의 比重이 가장 높은 곳은 그리스로서 27.0%이고 다음이 포르투갈(22.2%)이다.

反面에 1次 産業 比重이 가장 낮은 國家는 英國으로서 2.4%이고 다음이 벨기에(3.1%), 룩셈브르크(3.3%) 順이다. 1975年 以後 1次 産業 比重의 趨勢를 보면, 아일랜드에서 가장 높은 7.0%p 減少하였지만 아직도 15.8%라는 높은 比重을 갖고 있다.

2次 産業 比重에서는 獨逸이 가장 높은 40.1%이고 다음이 포르투갈(34.1%), 英國(32.8%) 順이었으며, 反面 그리스가 가장 낮은 26.1%, 다음은 네덜란드(27.1%)로 나타났다.

1980年代에서는 70年代와 比較해 볼 때 2次 産業의 比重이 大部分의 EC國家에서 減少하였는데 특히 1973年 以後 네덜란드에서 가장 크게 減少(12.9%p)하였으며 다음이 이탈리아(12.0%p), 벨기에(11.3%p), 英國(10.8%p) 順으로 크게 減少하였다.

그러나 3次 産業의 境遇 꾸준히 增加하는 趨勢인데 75年과 對比해 볼 때 가장 크게 增加한 國家는 이탈리아(16.0%p)이고 룩셈브르크(14.9%p), 네덜란드(11.2%p) 順으로 크게 增加하였다.

1987年 現在 3次 産業 比重이 가장 큰 國家는 네덜란드로서 67.8%이고 룩셈브르크(65.6%), 덴마크(65.5%), 벨기에(65.2%) 順으로 높았다.

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- 1) 農林業, 漁業, 狩獵業을 包含.
 - 2) 鑛工業, 建設業을 包含.
 - 3) 1), 2)를 除外한 其他 産業.

— 從事上地位別 就業者(表 9)

EC 12個 會員國家全體를 볼 때 非賃金勤勞者 比重보다는 賃金勤勞者 比重이 80.7%로서 훨씬 높게 나타나고 있다.

會員國家間에 있어서 賃金勤勞者 比重이 가장 높은 國家로는 룩셈부르크로서 88.8%이고 다음이 덴마크(88.5%), 獨逸(88.3%) 順으로 높았으며, 反面 그리스가 가장 낮은 49.9%이었다. 따라서 非賃金勤勞者의 比重이 그리스가 50.1%로서 가장 높았는데 이는 EC諸國의 다른 會員國家보다 1次 産業의 比重이 가장 높기 때문으로 보인다.

1975年 以後 大部分의 會員國家에서 賃金勤勞者 比重이 2%p~6%p 程度 增加하였지만 이탈리아와 英國에서 2.4%p와 3.8%p씩 各各 減少하였다는 點이 특이하다.

— 일의 形態(表 10)

就業者의 勤勞形態를 풀타임과 파트타임으로 나누어 볼 때 全體的으로 파트타임 勤勞者들이 늘어나고 있는 趨勢를 보여주고 있다. 즉 1979年 EC 9個國家의 全體 파트타임 勤勞者 比重이 10.8%이었는데 1987年에 와서는 13.1%로 增加(EC 12個國)하였다.

1979年 以後 파트타임 勤勞者 比重이 會員國家間에 있어서는 네덜란드에서 가장 크게 增加(18.3%p)하였으며, 英國(5.6%p), 벨기에(3.9%p), 프랑스(3.6%p) 順으로 增加하였다.

1987年 現在 가장 높은 파트타임 勤勞者 比重을 갖고 있는 國家는 네덜란드(29.5%)인데, 특히 네덜란드에서는 女性就業者 절반以上(57.5%)이 파트타임 勤勞者인 것으로 나타났다.

— 就業時間(表 11)

1987年 現在 EC諸國의 週當 平均 就業時間은 39.1時間인 것으로 나타났는데 1975年 (EC 9個國)의 40.9時間과 比較해 볼 때 1.8時間 減少하였다.

1981年 以後 會員國家間的 週當 就業時間 推移를 보면, 그리스에서 가장 큰 幅으로 減少(4.5時間)하였으며, 네덜란드(3.8時間), 프랑스(1.1時間) 順으로 減少하였다.

1987年 現在 포르투갈의 週當 就業時間이 43.2時間으로 가장 많았고 다음이 아일랜드(42.6時間), 그리스(41.0時間) 順이었다.

○ 失 業 (表 12)

앞서 본 바와 같이 EC諸國은 1980年代에 들어 높은 失業現象을 나타내 失業者數에 있어서 70年代보다 두배 가까이 增加하였다.

그러나 失業率에 있어서는 會員國家間에 큰 幅의 差異를 보여주고 있는데 1987年 現在 스페인이 가장 높은 20.6%를 나타냈으며, 다음이 아일랜드(18.1%), 벨기에(11.3%), 英國(11.0%) 順으로 높았다. 反面 가장 낮은 國家는 룩셈부르크로서 2.5%이었으며 덴마크(6.1%), 獨逸(6.8%) 順이었다.

그러나 이러한 失業率 水準은 1973年 4.0%이었던 이탈리아를 除外한 大部分의 國家에서 0.5%~2.1%이었던 것과 比較해 볼 때 80年代에 들어 크게 失業率이 增加하였음을 알 수 있다.

— 年 齡 階 層 別 失 業 (表 13)

1975年 以後의 失業者를 年 齡 階 層 別 占有率로 볼 때 24歲以下와 55歲以上の 階層에서 減少한 것으로 나타났다. 이는 經濟成長에 따른 福祉制度和 職業教育網의 擴大에 따라 보다 많은 사람이 職業教育和 關聯된 各種 上級學校 進學과 福祉施設의 惠澤을 받은데 原因이 있는 것으로 보인다.

그러나 아직도 이탈리아, 포르투갈, 스페인 등에서는 24歲以下の 젊은 年 齡 階 層에서 各各 55.7%, 51.4%, 48.0%를 차지할 程度로 높은 水準이다.

— 求 職 期 間 別 失 業 (表 14)

失業의 求職期間에 따른 占有比率를 보면, 12個月以上の 長期間 失業者가 80年代에 들어 크게 增加한 것으로 나타났다.

즉 1975년에는 18.4%(EC 9個國)에 不過하던 것이 1987년에는 55.4%(EC 12個國)까지 增加하여 全體 失業者中 長期求職者가 절반을 上廻하고 있으며 會員國家間에 있어서는 벨기에가 가장 높은 74.6%이었으며 다음이 이탈리아(66.3%), 아일랜드(66.1%), 스페인(65.7%) 順으로 높게 나타나고 있다.

라. 研修結果 報告書 作成 提出 : 原文 別添

○ 題 目 : Study on the Community Labor Force Survey

○ 提出處 : EC統計局 雇傭統計課

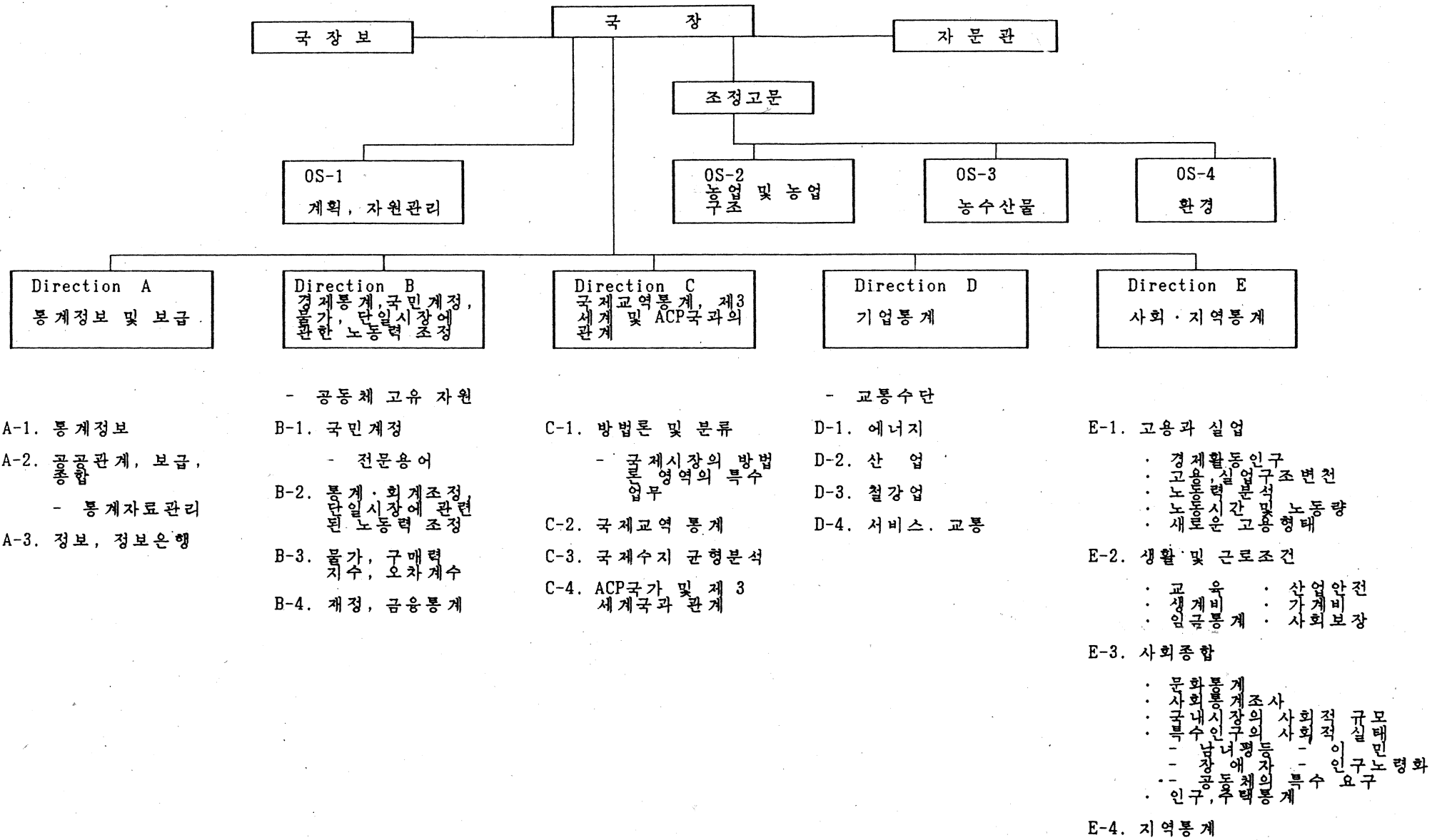
마. EC統計局과의 定期的인 資料交換 體制 構築 檢討.

- o EC統計局 資料交換 擔當課長 Mr Knuppel Wolfgang과 面談.
- o EC내에서 近來 韓國 關聯 統計資料의 需要가 漸增하고 있는 現實을 勸案해 볼 때 EC統計局에서도 韓國統計資料의 確保가 要求되고 있음.
- o 韓國입장에서도 最新 EC統計資料의 入手가 必要한 實情이라는 點에서 兩國間의 希望 事項이 一致.
- o 兩機關에서 生産하고 있는 資料의 目錄을 檢討한 後 서로 必要로 하는 상응한 量의 資料가 交換될 수 있도록 實務的 次元의 積極檢討를 合議.
- o 向後 兩機關의 責任者의 決心에 따라 資料交換이 이루어질 것으로 展望.

研 修 關 聯 資 料

1. EC 統計局職制表
2. 研修結果提出報告書原文
3. 蒐集資料目錄
4. 關聯會議資料

1. EC 統計局 職制表



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
SOCIAL AND REGIONAL STATISTICS
EI-EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STUDY ON THE COMMUNITY LABOR FORCE SURVEY

Prepared by

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Stagiaire, Mar. 1 - July 31, 1990

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1. Definition and Methodology

a. Background

The problem of compiling at community level comparable statistics on employment and unemployment has been a priority task since the very beginning of the European Economic Community.

Although statistics of this type existed in all of the member states, the sources used, the definitions applied, the methods of collecting the data, etc. differed to such an extent that adequate comparison at community level was not possible.

For this reason, the SOEC organized as early as 1960 a first community labor force survey in the six original member states. This experiment involved considerable difficulties, in particular for some countries which did not have a special organization to carry out this survey at regular intervals. It was not until 1968 that the SOEC was able to relaunch the survey, which was subsequently repeated each year up to 1971, although Luxemburg did not take part in the 1968 survey and the Netherlands in the three following surveys.

In view of the importance of this survey as a source of harmonized statistics on employment and unemployment, the Council of Ministers decided in 1972 to discontinue the annual survey but to make it compulsory for all the member states to take part in a biennial harmonized survey.

At the same time the commission carried out, at the request of the Council of Ministers, an examination of ways to improve the comparability of the various sources of information on employment and unemployment, and drew up the Programme of Employment Statistics, which the Council approved in outline in 1976.

The Execution of the community labor force survey every two years, together with the coordination and integration of this source with the demographic censuses and the other surveys carried out in this field, constitute the priority objectives of the Community Programme.

The first survey in this new biennial series was carried out in the spring of 1973 and has been repeated at two-year intervals, pursuant to specific Council Regulations.

As a result of new trends in the development of the labor market and the structure of employment, there was a need to rethink concepts and questioning. After a period of almost 10 years without major change in the survey, an important revision therefore took place for surveys to be held from 1983 onwards.

The main objective of this revision was to guarantee a high standard of comparability between Member States and as far as possible with other countries. It was therefore decided to closely follow the 'labor force' concept as defined in the resolution adopted by the 13th international Conference of Labor Statisticians in October 1982.

Due to the severe labor market problems with which the community is faced, it is the commission's intend to hold a survey every year until the employment situation improves considerably.

Each survey is conducted on the basis of a seperate Council Regulation, and therefore the final decision on the periodicity of the surveys rests with the Council of Ministers.

b. Basic Concepts and definitions

The main statistical objective of the labor force survey is to divide the population of working age (14 years and over) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups - persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The definitions of employment and unemployment used in the community labor force survey closely follow those adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in October 1982. The relevant parts of these 'ILO definitions' are ;

'Employment'

- The 'employed' comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period-one day or one week-were in the following categories :

— paid employment :

'at work': persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind ;

'with a job but not at work' : persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job. This formal attachment should be determined in the light of national circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria

- i) the continued receipt of wage or salary
- ii) an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return
- iii) the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workness can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs.

— self-employment :

'at work' : persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind ;

'with an enterprise but not at work' : persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

• For operational purposes, the notion of 'some work' may be interpreted as work for at least one hour.

'Unemployment'

• The 'unemployed' comprise all persons above a specific age who during the reference period were :

— 'without work' : not in paid employment or self employment

— 'currently available for work' : available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period.

— 'seeking work' : had taken specific steps in a specified period to seek paid employment or self employment

In applying these definitions to the community labor force survey, EUROSTAT have agreed on some minor departures from their precise meaning :

- i) Persons on lay-off, who, according to ILO definitions, should be classified as employed, are included in the unemployed on the ground that their willingness to supply labor services is apparent in their expectation of returning to work.
This very small group, which in 1986 amounted to about 0.2% of total community unemployment, only existed in Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Portugal. The same argument is applied to persons who have already found a job to start at a later date.
- ii) For persons intending to set up their own business or professional practice neither active job-seeking nor immediate availability is required, as both conditions are difficult to measure; job seeking activities are of a particular nature for this group, while testing on immediate availability would be completely hypothetical.
- iii) It has been decided that 'currently available' should mean available to start work within two weeks of the reference period. 'Specified recent period' is the four weeks preceding the survey interview, the reason being that delays inherent in job search (for example, periods spent awaiting the receipts of earlier job applications) require that the active element of looking for work be measured over a period greater than one week if a comprehensive measure of job seeking is to be obtained.

Unemployed persons can be classified by reason for unemployment into four major groups :

- i) job-losers are persons whose employment ended involuntarily and began immediately looking for work ;
- ii) job-leavers are persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work ;
- iii) re-entrants are persons who previously worked but were inactive or on obligatory military service before beginning to look for work ;
- iv) first job-seekers are persons who have never worked in a regular job

'Labor Force'

The labor force comprises persons in employment and unemployment.

'Inactive persons'

All persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as inactive. Apart from showing pupils and students separately, no further breakdown is provided for this group.

Concepts on compulsory military or community service are excluded from the compilation of the survey results.

The above groups are used to derive the following measures :

i) Activity rates

Activity rates represent the labor force as a percentage of the population of working age (14 years and over) living in private households.

ii) Employment / Population ratios

Employment / Population ratios represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (14 years and over) living in private households.

iii) Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force.

The above rates are usually calculated for sex-age groups and are sometimes further cross-classified by other demographic variables such as marital status or nationality.

Reference period

Most of each respondent's labor force characteristics will refer to his situation in a particular week. While this reference week falls in spring in all countries, the national statistical institutes determine the exact week(s) according to the particular situation in each country.

As a general rule the reference week should be a normal week, i.e. excluding bank holidays. For countries using fixed reference week, this requirement is easy to fulfill. In some countries, however, the reference week is the one preceding the week of the interview and, as the survey extends over a period of time, the reference week varies.

In this case, the reference week may sometimes include public holidays, such as Easter.

d. Organization responsible for the survey

The technical aspects of the implementation of the survey are laid down in agreement with the national statistical institute. On the basis of proposals from the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the working party on the survey determines the content of the survey, the list of questions and the common coding of individual replies, as well as the principal definitions to be applied for the analyses of the results.

The national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households, and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with the standard coding scheme.

At community level, Eurostat devises the programme for analysing the results and is responsible for processing and disseminating the information forwarded by the national statistical institutes.

e. Sample size and Sampling methods

The sampling methods used in the 12 member states are determined by the national statistical institutes on the basis of the technical and administrative facilities in each country. The council regulation determines only the limits of required sample size. For the 1987 survey these were specified as follows :

- (a) between 60,000 and 100,000 households for the FR of Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom ;
- (b) between 30,000 and 50,000 households for Belgium, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal ;
- (c) between 15,000 and 30,000 households for Denmark ;
- (d) 10,000 households for Luxemburg

The following descriptions per country of the sampling methods and adjustment procedures are each made up of two sections :

The first - sample design - deals with the choice of sampling unit (or units in the case of multistage sampling), the sampling frame, particulars of stratification, the procedures used in selecting sampling units, sample rotation, etc. ;

The second - adjustment procedures - gives a summary description of the adjustment procedures used in attempting : (a) to correct the effects of complete non-response among different population groups, and (b) to compensate for sampling variance and / or for potential or actual undercoverage by making use of the so-called population adjustment.

A comparison between the most recent independent population estimates and the sample estimates forms the basis for this adjustment.

The following table shows the clear features of the sample designs used by the 12 member states.

Main characteristics of sample design

Country	Sample design	Size of sample (households)	Part of Sample included in consecutive years surveys
Belgium	Two-stage, stratified	35,000	3/10
Denmark	Single-stage, simple random sample	19,000	2/3
FR of Germany	Single-stage, stratified	100,000	3/4
Greece	Two/three-stage, stratified	47,000	3/4
Spain	Two-stage, stratified	62,000	1/3
France	Three-stage, stratified, self-weighting	65,000	2/3
Ireland	Two-stage, stratified	45,000	1/4
Italy	Two-stage, stratified	123,000	1/3
Luxemburg	Single-stage, cluster sample	10,000	1/4
Netherlands	Two/three-stage, stratified	30,000	-
Portugal	Three-stage, self-weighting	35,000	1/2
United Kingdom	Single/two-stage, stratified	85,000	1/3

f. Comparability of the survey results between countries

It is so difficult to achieve perfect comparability among 12 countries, even by means of a single direct survey, i.e. a survey carried out at the same time, using the same questionnaire, and with a single method of recording.

For the Community Labor Force Survey, the following reasons, may somewhat detract from perfect comparability.

- i) the population figures used for the population adjustment are revised at intervals on the basis of new population censuses ;
- ii) the reference period may not remain the same for a given country;
- iii) in order to improve the quality of results, some countries may change the content or order of their questionnaires ;
- iv) countries may modify their sample designs ;
- v) the manner in which certain questions are answered may be influenced by the political or social circumstances at the time of interview.

Nevertheless, the degree of comparability of the labor force survey results is considerably higher than that of any other existing set of statistics on employment or unemployment available for member countries. This is due to :

- i) the recording of the same set of characteristics in each country;
- ii) a close correspondence between the community list of questions and the national questionnaires ;
- iii) the use of the same definition for all countries ;
- iv) the use of common classifications (e.g. NACE for economic activity)
- v) the synchronization of the survey in spring ;
- vi) the data being centrally processed by EUROSTAT

The Community Labor Force Survey, although subject to the constraints of the community's statistical requirements, is a joint effort by member countries to coordinate their national employment surveys, which must search their own national requirements.

Therefore, in spite of the close coordination between the national statistical institutes and EUROSTAT, there inevitably remain some differences in the survey from country to country.

2. Overview on the change of labor force structure in EC from 1973 to 1987

To acquire a comprehensive and concrete understood of the change of the labor force structure over a given period, a diversified approach method is needed.

Here, but, following ch. 1 - Definition and Methodology - , it will be limited to the plane analysis of the overall structure on the basis of demographic characters.

I preferred the year, 1973, as the starting year to approach the study because the Community Labor Force Survey has been conducted systematically since 1973.

I have used 1987 as the last year. Because the data on 1988 are not yet published.

a. Outline

First of all, to show the population increasement since 1973, the rate of increase of the population was 0.32% an annual average (Table 1). The rate of increase, 0.39% in the 1970s, was higher than the 0.27% in the 1980s. Also, the rates for male and female showed the same tendency. But, in working population, comprising employment and unemployment, the rate of increase was higher in the 1980s than in the 1970s (Table 2). This is the result of the high increase in unemployment in the 1980s. As a result, the activity rates were higher in the 1980s than in the 1970s.

In employment, the total rates for both men and women decreased. But the trend for male and female showed a drastic contradiction. That is, male employment decreased in most years. The rate of decrease, -0.36% in the 1970s was higher in the 1980s, -0.49%. Accordingly, the activity rate for males in 1980s was lower than in 1970s. But, for women, the increasing rate of employment grew to 0.92% in 1980s from 0.89% in 1970s. Therefore their activity rate was higher in the 1980s than in the 1970s.

The number of unemployed persons increased in the 1980s for both males and females, although the rate of increase dropped to 9.75% in the 1980s from 12.91% in the 1970s.

That is why the unemployment rates for male and female in the 1980s increased to double those of the 1970s (Table 2).

And, in the 1980s, most EC countries experienced high unemployment.

b. Activity rate

From an overall perspective, the activity rate, has increased to 53.9% in the 12 EC states for 1987, from 51.8% in the 9 EC states in 1975.

The main reason for the increase was that the unemployment increased rapidly in the 1980s.

In the EC member states, the activity rate of the Netherlands has increased most, 10.1% p. from 1973 to 1987 (Table 3).

Also, Denmark and Italy had high increases of 7.8% p. and 6.6% p., respectively.

But, in Ireland and Belgium, the increases just 0.4%p. ~0.5%p., respectively.

As of 1987 the highest activity rate is that of Denmark, 65.9%. It comes from the high activity rate for women. It is 59.5%.

The activity rate for women in the Denmark is almost double that of Spain, 29.6%, having the lowest activity rate for both men and women, 46.8%, as of 1987.

Looking activity rates by age groups from 1983 to 1987 (Table 4), the activity rates for the age-group of 50 years and over have moved down slowly. But, under the 50 age-group, the activity rates have moved upward. Especially the activity rate of the ages 25-49 for women, increased most, 63.1% in 1987 from 58.2% in 1983 in the 10 EC states.

c. Employment

1) Employment by industry (Table 5, 6, 7, 8)

As of 1987, by industry, the employment in the 12 EC countries have been distributed by 7.9% in agriculture, 33.3% in industry, and 58.8% in service. It showed a pattern of developed country. To look by sex, in agriculture they are almost the same, as 8.3% and 7.3% respectively. But women have concentrated to the service industry. The proportion of women in service is 72.8%, to the contrary, it is 19.9% in industry. By the way, the proportions of men in industry and service are to be 41.6% and 50.1%, respectively.

Among the EC member states, in Greece the proportion of agriculture is the highest, 27.0%, following 22.2% in Portugal. But in U.K it is the lowest, 2.4%, following 3.1% in Belgium, 3.3% in Luxemburg.

To look from 1975, in Ireland, the proportion of agriculture has decreased the most, as 7%p. but still it shows high figure, 15.8% in 1987.

In industry, Bundes Deutschland has the highest proportion, 40.1% following 34.1% in Portugal, 32.8% in U.K. But Greece has the lowest proportion, 26.1%, following 27.1% in Netherlands.

In the 1980s, most EC states have experienced downward in proportions of industry, to compare with them in the 1970s. Especially in Netherlands it has decreased the most, as 12.9%p., following 12%p. in Italy, 11.3%p. in Belgium, 10.8%p in U.K.

But in the proportion of service, since 1975 it has showed upward in the 1980s. Italy has the highest increase, 16.0%p. following 14.9%p. in Luxemburg, 11.2%p. in Netherlands.

As of 1987, the proportion of service is the highest in Netherlands, 67.8%, following 65.6% in Luxemburg, 65.5% in Denmark, 65.2% in Belgium.

2) Employment by professional status (Table 9)

On the employment by professional status, the proportion of paid workers is much more than that of non-paid workers.

As of 1987, in the 12 EC states the proportion of paid workers shows 80.7%. The proportions of employers (and self employed) and family workers are 15.9% and 3.4% respectively.

Among the EC member states, as of 1987, in Luxemburg the proportion of the paid workers is the highest, 88.8%, following 88.5% in Denmark, 88.3% in Bundes Deutschland. To the contrary, in Greece it is the lowest, 49.9%, following 68.0% in Portugal, but the proportion of nonpaid workers in Greece is the highest, 50.1%, following 32.0% in Portugal. The reason for which Greece has the highest proportion of non-paid workers is that Greece has much more weight in agriculture than in any other industry.

From 1975, in the most countries except U.K. and Italy, the proportion of paid workers has been upward in the 1980s by 2%~6%p. In Italy and U.K. they have been downward by 2.4%p. and 3.8%p., respectively.

3) Types of work (Table 10)

For types of work I classified the employed as full-time and part-time workers.

At first, as the time flows the proportion of part-time workers has been increased. In 1979 the proportion of part-time workers in the 9 EC states was 10.8%.

But in 1987, it has been increased to 13.1% in the 12 EC states.

If it would be compared only in the 9 EC states it should be increased more.

Among the member states, since 1979 in Netherlands there has been the highest increase of the proportion of part-time workers, 18.3%p. following 5.6%p. in U.K. 3.9%p. in Belgium, and 3.6%p. in France. But in Greece, it has decreased to 5.5% in 1987 from 6.5% in 1983.

As of 1987, Netherlands has the highest proportion of part-time workers, 29.5% following 24.3% in Denmark, 22.0% in U.K. Especially, in Netherlands, more than half of the women workers, 57.5%, are at part-time workers.

d. Hours worked (Table 11)

Average hours worked per week in EC member states in 1987 was 39.1.

To compare with the hours worked in the 1970s, it decreased from 40.9 hours in 1975 in the 9 EC states.

Since 1981, among the member states, in Greece it decreased the most, by 4.5 hours, following 3.8 hours in Netherlands, 1.1hours in France. As of 1987, hours worked in Portugal was the highest, 43.2 hours, following 42.6 hours in Ireland, 41.0 hours in Greece.

e. Unemployment (Table 12)

As I looked at the chapter 'Outline', the unemployed have increased so much in the 1980s. They reached almost to double those of the 1970s. But, among the member states, they have been so different. That is, as of 1987, the unemployment rate in Spain was the highest, 20.6%, following 18.1% in Ireland, 11.3% in Belgium, and 11.0% in U.K. On the contrary, in Luxemburg, it was the lowest, 2.5%, following 6.1% in Denmark, and 6.8% in Bundes Deutschland.

Unemployment rates in 1973 for most countries except Italy who were at 4.0%, were almost between 0.5% and 2.1%.

That is why their unemployment rates have looked increased so much in the 1980s. In the 1980s, most EC member states have been staying in high unemployment rates.

1) Unemployment by age group (Table 13)

Looking at the unemployment by the proportion of age group from 1975 to 1987, the groups of the age 14~24 and 55 and over decreased but the proportion of the group of the age 25~54 increased.

It is thought that by the national economic growth and the development of vocational training system more young people than before would go to higher school for their academic backgrounds or vocational educations.

But, still in Italy, Portugal, Spain, their proportions have been so high, as 55.7%, 51.4%, 48.0%, respectively, as of 1987.

2) Unemployment by duration of search (Table 14)

Looking at the unemployed by the proportion of duration of search, the proportion of the long duration, 12 months and over, in the 1980s has been more than in the 1970s.

As of 1987, in the 12 EC states, the proportion of 12 months and over was more than half, 55.4%.

Among the member states, in Belgium it was the highest, 74.6%, following 66.3% in Italy, 66.1% in Ireland, 65.7% in Spain.

Since 1975, the proportion of the long duration has increased to 55.4% for the 12 EC states in 1987 from 18.4% for the 9 EC states.

Major characteristics of the labor force in the 12 EC countries from 1973 to 1987 (Table 1)

(1,000 persons, %)

	1973	1979	1987	Annual increasing rates		
				73-79	79-87	73-87
o Total Population	309396	316731	323755	0.39	0.27	0.32
. male	150676	153932	157345	0.36	0.27	0.31
. female	158720	162799	166410	0.42	0.27	0.34
• Working Population	129264	133615	142062	0.55	0.77	0.68
. male	85303	85514	86800	0.04	0.19	0.12
. female	43691	48101	55262	1.62	1.75	1.69
• Employment	125679	126187	126421	0.07	0.02	0.04
. male	83451	81643	78508	-0.36	-0.49	-0.44
. female	42228	44544	47913	0.89	0.92	0.91
• Unemployment	3585	7428	15641	12.91	9.75	11.10
. male	2122	3871	8292	10.54	9.99	10.22
. female	7463	3557	7349	15.96	9.49	12.22

Source: Employment and Unemployment, Eurostat, 1989

Activity rates and unemployment rates of major years in the 12 EC countries (Table 2)

(%)

	1973	1979	1987
Activity rate 1)			
. Total	41.8	42.3	44.0
. Male	56.8	55.6	55.2
. Female	27.5	29.6	33.3
Unemployment rate			
. Total	2.2	5.5	11.6
. Male	2.3	4.9	10.5
. Female	2.1	6.4	13.2

1) ratio of the working population corresponding to the total population
Source: Employment and Unemployment, Eurostat, 1989

Activity rates (Table 3)

(%)

		1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
BD	T	53.4	52.1	51.3	51.1	52.5	54.3	54.0	54.2	54.6	54.7
	M	73.6	71.1	69.6	68.7	69.9	70.3	69.6	69.6	69.9	70.0
	F	35.7	35.5	35.3	35.6	37.2	40.1	40.1	40.6	41.0	41.0
F	T	53.6	54.6	54.9	55.3	56.1	56.4	56.2	56.1	56.2	55.8
	M	70.7	70.7	70.0	69.7	70.0	68.9	67.9	67.6	67.3	66.5
	F	38.2	39.9	41.1	42.2	43.5	45.1	45.6	45.7	46.2	46.0
I	T	42.6	43.3	44.2	44.1	45.0	49.3	49.3	49.0	49.5	49.2
	M	66.1	65.9	64.9	63.9	64.7	67.7	67.5	67.1	66.8	66.1
	F	21.2	22.5	25.1	25.9	26.9	32.3	32.6	32.4	33.5	33.6
NL	T	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	46.6	49.9	50.2	49.7	50.4	55.2
	M	70.5	68.6	67.5	65.7	66.9	67.0	67.3	65.7	66.6	70.0
	F	20.3	21.7	22.3	23.8	26.8	33.3	33.6	34.1	34.5	40.9
B	T	47.9	48.6	48.5	48.6	49.8	49.7	48.9	49.1	48.9	48.3
	M	68.5	67.7	66.5	65.2	65.7	64.7	63.3	63.3	62.5	61.5
	F	28.6	30.7	31.5	32.8	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.9	36.3	36.0
L	T	48.2	48.6	48.0	47.3	.	49.3	50.2	50.9	50.9	51.6
	M	72.2	72.0	70.5	68.6	.	67.6	68.9	68.3	68.7	69.2
	F	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.4	.	32.1	32.7	34.4	34.3	35.2
U.K	T	57.1	59.2	58.1	56.4	56.0	57.8	58.6	60.0	60.0	60.4
	M	75.7	76.4	74.4	72.3	71.3	71.8	71.9	72.9	72.5	72.5
	F	40.0	43.4	43.1	41.8	41.4	44.8	46.3	47.9	48.4	49.2
IRL	T	.	51.7	50.2	51.4	52.4	53.6	52.7	52.0	52.0	52.2
	M	.	75.6	74.3	74.2	75.7	73.7	72.8	71.6	71.2	70.5
	F	.	27.4	26.0	28.2	29.0	33.4	32.7	32.6	32.9	34.0
D.K	T	.	58.1	59.6	61.0	61.9	64.4	65.4	65.7	66.7	65.9
	M	.	71.9	72.5	71.0	70.9	71.7	72.7	72.9	73.6	72.5
	F	.	44.8	47.2	51.3	63.3	57.3	58.4	58.7	60.1	59.5
G	T	.	.	.	.	48.8	51.0	50.7	50.6	50.1	49.6
	M	.	.	.	.	70.9	70.8	70.0	68.8	67.8	66.7
	F	.	.	.	.	29.0	33.1	33.4	34.2	34.0	34.0
S	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46.0	46.8
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66.6	65.4
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27.1	29.6
P	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.8	57.7
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72.2	71.2
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45.0	45.7
E9	T	.	51.8	51.7	51.3	52.1	.	.	.	.	.
	M	.	70.8	69.6	68.5	68.9	.	.	.	.	.
	F	.	34.5	35.3	35.7	36.7	.	.	.	.	.
E10	T	.	.	.	.	52.0	54.1	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.7
	M	.	.	.	.	69.0	69.5	69.1	69.0	68.9	68.6
	F	.	.	.	.	36.4	39.9	40.4	40.9	41.5	41.9
E12	T	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53.7	53.9
	M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68.7	68.3
	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39.9	40.6

Note : 1) BD ; Bundes Deutschland, F ; France, I ; Italy, NL ; Netherlands, B ; Belgium, L ; Luxemburg, U.K ; United Kingdom, IRL ; Ireland, D.K ; Denmark, G ; Greece, S ; Spain, P ; Portugal

2) Until 1981, activity rate is the ratio of the persons with a main occupation and unemployed persons corresponding to the persons aged 14 years and over.
Since 1983, it comprises all of the employed and the unemployed, and would reflect to some extent.

Source: Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Activity rates by age group (Table 4)

(%)

		1983				1987			
		14~24	25~49	50~64	65+	14~24	25~49	50~64	65+
BD	T	50.4	76.7	52.5	4.2	55.7	78.0	52.0	3.1
	M	53.7	95.3	75.1	6.6	58.0	94.0	71.9	5.1
	F	47.1	58.2	33.4	2.7	53.3	61.5	33.8	2.0
F	T	48.2	82.9	51.6	3.1	44.9	84.5	47.9	2.5
	M	52.1	97.1	64.9	4.8	47.7	97.0	58.4	4.1
	F	44.7	68.4	39.2	2.0	42.2	71.9	38.2	1.5
I	T	44.2	72.1	43.9	5.2	43.8	73.7	42.4	4.6
	M	49.1	96.7	68.7	9.1	48.2	95.4	65.7	8.1
	F	39.5	48.3	20.7	2.1	39.6	52.6	22.9	1.1
NL	T	44.3	70.6	41.0	2.5	56.2	75.8	41.7	3.3
	M	44.5	94.7	65.1	4.6	57.4	94.6	61.6	6.4
	F	44.2	45.4	18.3	1.1	55.0	56.1	22.9	1.1
B	T	40.2	77.5	41.2	1.9	38.1	79.6	33.2	1.2
	M	42.1	95.7	64.9	3.2	39.2	94.8	52.1	2.0
	F	38.2	58.8	18.8	1.1	36.9	63.8	15.4	0.6
L	T	51.6	71.7	36.9	3.4	52.4	74.3	39.0	2.1
	M	53.4	97.4	58.8	5.6	54.1	97.1	59.7	3.6
	F	49.8	44.7	17.2	1.9	50.6	50.9	19.7	—
UK	T	58.5	79.4	60.8	5.3	65.1	82.9	60.4	4.8
	M	63.7	95.7	78.6	8.3	69.6	95.8	75.3	7.9
	F	53.2	63.1	44.2	3.3	60.3	69.9	46.2	2.7
IRL	T	54.8	67.7	51.6	12.2	48.9	69.3	49.9	9.7
	M	59.4	95.9	80.7	21.7	52.3	94.6	77.8	17.9
	F	49.9	38.2	22.7	4.4	45.5	43.3	22.2	3.1
DK	T	59.7	90.6	62.4	7.4	70.5	90.9	63.3	6.6
	M	62.3	94.7	75.1	12.7	71.7	94.0	74.6	11.2
	F	57.0	86.4	50.4	3.6	69.1	87.7	52.2	3.4
G	T	39.1	69.9	53.5	13.1	34.8	72.6	50.6	9.1
	M	45.5	96.4	78.0	19.8	40.2	95.9	71.6	13.9
	F	33.4	45.1	30.1	7.6	30.0	50.6	30.7	5.3
S	T					44.4	68.5	46.4	3.0
	M					48.9	94.8	72.8	4.3
	F					40.0	42.6	21.7	2.1
P	T					57.3	80.1	53.1	13.3
	M					63.8	95.2	71.9	19.5
	F					50.6	66.3	36.6	8.7
E10	T	49.7	77.1	51.4	4.7	52.1	79.3	49.6	4.0
	M	53.7	96.1	71.7	7.8	55.6	95.4	67.5	6.8
	F	45.7	58.2	32.8	2.6	48.6	63.1	33.0	2.2
E12	T					51.2	78.2	49.3	4.1
	F					54.9	95.3	68.3	6.9
						47.5	61.1	31.7	2.3

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Employment structure by industry, 1987 (Table 5)

(%)

		Agric.	Industry	Service
BD	T	4.7	40.1	55.2
	M	4.2	49.7	46.1
	F	5.4	25.1	69.5
F	T	7.5	30.6	61.9
	M	8.4	40.0	51.6
	F	6.3	17.7	76.0
I	T	10.5	32.3	57.3
	M	10.4	37.0	52.6
	F	10.6	22.8	66.7
NL	T	5.1	27.1	67.8
	M	6.0	36.3	57.8
	F	3.6	10.6	85.7
B	T	3.1	31.6	65.2
	M	3.5	39.6	56.9
	F	2.5	17.3	80.3
L	T	3.3	31.1	65.6
	M	3.5	42.1	54.5
	F	3.1	10.5	86.5
UK	T	2.4	32.8	64.9
	M	3.3	43.9	52.9
	F	1.2	17.7	81.1
IRL	T	15.8	28.8	55.5
	M	21.0	33.1	45.9
	F	4.9	19.7	75.4
DK	T	5.8	28.6	65.5
	M	8.1	39.0	52.9
	F	3.2	16.3	80.5
G	T	27.0	26.1	46.9
	M	22.6	30.8	46.6
	F	35.4	17.0	47.6
S	T	15.2	32.4	52.4
	M	16.2	38.9	45.0
	F	13.0	17.2	69.9
P	T	22.2	34.1	43.7
	M	18.7	40.9	40.4
	F	27.3	24.2	48.4
E12	T	7.9	33.3	58.8
	M	8.3	41.6	50.1
	F	7.3	19.9	72.8

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Employed in agriculture corresponding to total employed persons (Table 6)

(%)

		'73	'75	'77	'79	'81	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87
BD	T	6.8	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7
	M	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2
	F	9.8	8.8	7.7	6.7	6.0	7.4	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.4
F	T	10.9	10.2	9.7	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.5
	M	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.4
	F	10.0	8.8	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.4	6.3
I	T	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	11.0	12.0	11.7	11.0	10.5	10.5
	M	15.2	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	10.7	10.2	10.4
	F	15.0	14.5	13.2	12.6	10.3	13.3	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.6
NL	T	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
	M	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0
	F	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.6
B	T	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1
	M	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5
	F	4.7	3.8	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.5
L	T	8.9	7.6	6.5	5.1	—	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.3
	M	8.2	7.2	6.1	5.7	—	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.5
	F	11.1	8.7	5.0	3.6	—	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.1	3.1
UK	T	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4
	M	3.6	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3
	F	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
IRL	T		22.8	21.7	20.4	17.2	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.1	15.8
	M		28.3	26.9	25.4	22.4	21.8	21.5	20.7	20.9	21.0
	F		7.8	6.8	6.9	3.8	7.7	6.6	7.1	5.6	4.9
DK	T		8.9	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.8
	M		12.0	10.6	10.0	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.4	8.6	8.1
	F		4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2
G	T					30.1	30.0	29.4	28.9	28.5	27.0
	M					25.3	25.2	24.5	24.3	23.9	22.6
	F					40.8	39.8	39.2	37.9	37.4	35.4
S	T									16.2	15.2
	M									17.2	16.2
	F									13.8	13.0
P	T									21.5	22.2
	M									18.6	18.7
	F									25.9	27.3
E9	T		7.9	7.3	6.7	6.4					
	M		8.2	7.8	7.1	7.0					
	F		7.2	6.6	6.0	5.4					
E10	T					7.2	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.6
	M					7.6	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.0
	F					6.4	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.0
E12	T									8.1	7.9
	M									8.5	8.3
	F									7.5	7.3

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Employed in industry corresponding to total employed persons (Table 7)

(%)

		'73	'75	'77	'79	'81	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87
BD	T	47.3	45.7	45.0	44.9	44.3	41.2	40.7	41.0	40.3	40.1
	M	55.2	54.2	53.6	53.7	53.4	51.3	50.5	50.8	50.0	49.7
	F	33.1	30.9	29.9	29.6	29.0	25.1	25.1	25.6	25.1	25.1
F	T	39.1	38.1	37.6	36.5	35.3	33.3	32.1	32.4	31.3	30.6
	M	46.9	46.0	45.9	45.3	44.3	42.4	41.2	41.7	40.6	40.0
	F	26.0	25.1	24.4	22.9	21.6	20.0	19.2	19.3	18.6	17.7
I	T	44.3	44.8	39.5	38.6	38.6	36.0	34.6	33.5	33.2	32.3
	M	47.7	48.7	42.9	42.2	42.2	40.5	38.9	37.8	37.6	37.0
	F	34.3	33.9	31.2	30.0	30.2	26.4	25.4	24.5	24.1	22.8
NL	T	40.0	37.6	36.1	34.5	32.3	28.9	28.3	28.2	26.8	27.1
	M	46.0	44.2	43.3	41.8	39.8	37.2	36.4	36.7	34.7	36.3
	F	19.3	17.2	14.8	14.6	14.0	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.2	10.6
B	T	42.9	41.4	38.8	38.0	33.9	33.5	32.6	31.9	32.0	31.6
	M	49.3	48.2	45.7	46.1	41.8	41.4	40.7	40.1	40.1	39.6
	F	28.2	26.8	23.6	21.0	18.4	18.3	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.3
L	T		41.7	41.0	37.5		32.4	32.3	32.0	30.0	31.1
	M		52.8	52.0	48.4		43.2	43.4	43.4	41.2	42.1
	F		13.7	15.0	12.0		10.6	10.3	10.1	8.9	10.5
UK	T	43.7	43.1	41.5	42.5	39.2	35.9	35.2	34.7	34.0	32.8
	M	52.4	52.5	51.4	52.3	49.1	47.1	46.2	45.5	45.0	43.9
	F	28.9	27.3	25.8	26.8	23.8	19.7	19.7	19.5	18.8	17.7
IRL	T		32.4	32.4	32.9	33.1	30.6	30.3	29.9	29.7	28.8
	M		34.8	35.3	36.2	37.1	35.9	35.4	34.7	34.1	33.1
	F		25.7	24.3	23.8	22.8	18.6	18.9	19.1	20.0	19.7
DK	T		32.5	33.0	32.9	29.5	27.8	26.7	27.9	28.7	28.6
	M		42.2	42.6	43.7	40.3	38.0	36.2	37.7	38.8	39.0
	F		17.5	18.2	17.8	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.8	16.4	16.3
G	T					27.9	27.1	26.1	25.7	26.2	26.1
	M					32.1	31.9	30.7	30.4	30.8	30.8
	F					18.4	17.2	16.7	16.5	17.3	17.0
S	T									31.8	32.4
	M									38.1	38.9
	F									16.8	17.2
P	T									33.9	34.1
	M									40.2	40.9
	F									24.5	24.2
E9	T		42.3	40.6	40.2	38.8					
	M		49.8	48.1	48.0	46.7					
	F		28.1	26.7	26.2	24.9					
E10	T					38.4	35.8	34.9	34.6	34.0	33.3
	M					46.2	44.3	43.2	43.0	42.4	41.9
	F					24.7	21.7	21.2	21.2	20.7	19.9
E12	T									33.8	33.3
	M									41.9	41.6
	F									20.5	19.9

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Employed in service corresponding to total employed persons (Table 8)

(%)

		'73	'75	'77	'79	'81	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87
BD	T	45.8	48.0	49.3	49.9	50.9	53.1	54.0	53.8	54.7	55.2
	M	39.6	40.9	41.9	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.1	44.7	45.6	46.1
	F	57.1	60.3	62.4	63.6	65.1	67.4	68.2	68.1	69.0	69.5
F	T	50.0	51.7	52.6	54.6	56.2	58.3	59.2	59.4	61.1	61.9
	M	41.7	49.2	43.6	45.1	46.6	48.6	49.4	49.4	50.9	51.6
	F	64.1	66.1	67.0	69.2	71.1	72.5	73.2	73.6	75.0	76.0
I	T	40.5	41.3	47.6	49.1	50.4	52.0	53.7	55.5	56.4	57.3
	M	37.0	37.5	44.3	45.7	46.5	48.1	49.6	51.4	52.2	52.6
	F	50.6	51.7	55.6	57.4	59.5	60.3	62.3	64.0	64.8	66.7
NL	T	53.8	56.6	58.4	60.0	62.4	65.5	66.3	66.5	68.1	67.8
	M	46.3	48.7	49.9	51.3	53.5	56.1	57.1	56.9	59.1	57.8
	F	79.2	81.1	83.4	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.9	85.0	85.8	85.7
B	T	52.1	54.2	57.5	58.6	62.9	63.2	63.9	64.5	64.8	65.2
	M	45.6	47.2	50.1	50.3	54.5	54.9	55.5	56.0	56.4	56.9
	F	67.1	69.3	73.7	76.1	79.4	78.9	79.5	80.2	80.2	80.3
L	T	48.9	50.7	52.5	57.4		62.7	63.0	63.5	66.2	65.6
	M	38.8	39.9	41.8	45.9		52.0	51.9	51.7	54.7	54.5
	F	75.0	77.6	80.0	84.4		84.5	85.1	86.1	88.1	86.5
UK	T	53.6	54.3	55.6	55.4	58.2	61.6	62.2	63.0	63.8	64.9
	M	44.0	43.9	44.6	44.8	47.3	49.4	50.3	51.4	51.9	52.9
	F	69.9	71.6	72.9	72.2	75.2	79.0	79.0	79.2	80.2	81.1
IRL	T		44.8	45.9	46.7	49.7	51.9	52.8	53.5	54.2	55.5
	M		36.9	37.8	38.4	40.4	42.3	43.1	44.5	44.9	45.9
	F		66.5	68.8	69.3	73.4	73.7	74.5	73.7	74.4	75.4
DK	T		58.6	59.0	59.8	63.1	64.8	66.6	65.4	65.3	65.5
	M		45.8	46.7	46.3	49.2	51.7	54.3	52.9	52.6	52.9
	F		78.5	77.8	78.7	81.0	80.7	81.5	80.0	80.6	80.5
G	T					42.0	42.9	44.5	45.4	45.3	46.9
	M					42.6	42.9	44.8	45.3	45.2	46.6
	F					40.8	43.0	44.1	45.6	45.4	47.6
S	T										52.4
	M										45.0
	F										69.9
P	T										43.7
	M										40.4
	F										48.4
E9	T		49.8	52.1	53.0	54.8					
	M		42.0	44.1	44.8	46.3					
	F		64.8	66.7	67.8	69.7					
E10	T					54.4	56.6	57.7	58.2	59.2	60.0
	M					46.2	47.9	49.0	49.6	50.5	51.1
	F					68.9	70.8	71.7	72.1	73.0	74.1
E12	T									58.1	58.8
	M									49.6	50.1
	F									72.0	72.8

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Professional status (Table 9)

(%)

	1975			1979			1983			1987			
	E	F	P	E	F	P	E	F	P	E	F	P	
BD	T	9.4	4.3	86.3	8.8	3.0	88.2	9.0	3.7	87.4	9.1	2.5	88.3
	M	11.9	1.0	87.2	11.1	0.6	88.3	11.3	1.0	87.7	11.4	0.6	87.9
	F	5.2	10.1	84.7	5.0	7.2	87.9	5.2	7.9	86.9	5.5	5.5	89.0
F	T	13.1	5.2	81.7	12.5	4.6	82.9	12.8	4.3	82.9	12.7	3.7	83.7
	M	17.0	1.5	81.4	16.4	1.2	82.4	17.1	1.0	81.9	17.0	1.1	81.9
	F	6.8	11.2	82.1	6.4	10.0	83.6	6.6	9.0	84.3	6.7	7.1	86.1
I	T	21.2	5.8	72.9	22.7	4.5	72.8	23.9	5.0	71.0	24.4	5.1	70.5
	M	24.0	2.8	73.1	25.7	2.2	72.1	27.6	2.6	69.8	28.4	2.6	69.0
	F	13.5	14.0	72.5	15.5	10.1	74.4	16.1	10.3	73.7	16.4	10.0	73.6
NL	T	10.6	1.9	87.5	10.2	1.6	88.2	9.5	2.6	87.9	10.1	2.3	87.5
	M	12.8	0.6	86.6	12.4	0.4	87.2	11.8	0.5	87.7	10.9	0.6	88.5
	F	3.6	6.1	90.3	4.1	5.0	91.0	4.8	6.9	88.3	8.7	5.4	85.9
B	T	14.8	4.4	80.8	14.6	2.9	82.5	14.7	3.6	81.7	15.3	3.1	81.6
	M	16.7	1.4	81.9	16.0	0.7	83.2	16.9	1.0	82.1	18.2	0.8	81.0
	F	10.9	10.7	78.4	11.6	7.5	80.9	10.5	8.7	80.8	10.1	7.2	82.7
L	T	12.0	5.0	83.0	10.6	2.5	86.9	9.5	3.1	87.5	9.2	2.0	88.8
	M	12.9	2.0	85.1	11.6	1.1	87.3	10.9	0.8	88.3	10.3	—	89.3
	F	10.0	12.5	77.5	8.2	5.9	85.8	6.5	7.7	85.8	7.2	4.9	88.0
UK	T	8.7	—	91.3	7.5	—	92.5	10.2	—	89.8	12.5	—	87.5
	M	11.4	—	88.6	10.0	—	90.0	13.2	—	86.8	16.3	—	83.7
	F	4.2	—	95.8	3.5	—	96.5	5.9	—	94.1	7.4	—	92.6
IRL	T	24.8	4.1	71.1	23.1	3.6	73.3	21.3	4.1	74.7	21.8	2.9	75.3
	M	30.2	3.5	66.2	28.7	3.1	68.2	27.4	2.8	69.7	28.8	2.3	68.9
	F	9.7	5.6	84.7	8.1	4.8	87.2	7.4	6.8	85.8	7.2	4.1	88.7
DK	T	14.4	3.4	82.2	12.8	3.1	84.1	11.6	3.0	85.4	9.2	2.3	88.5
	M	21.5	—	78.5	19.6	—	80.3	18.5	—	81.5	14.3	0.1	85.5
	F	3.5	8.6	87.9	3.5	7.2	89.3	3.2	6.6	90.2	3.0	4.8	92.2
G	T							36.5	15.1	48.4	35.4	14.7	49.9
	M							44.9	4.9	50.2	43.8	4.7	51.5
	F							19.2	36.1	44.6	19.4	34.0	46.6
S	T										23.5	6.7	69.8
	M										25.2	3.9	70.9
	F										19.4	13.4	67.2
P	T										27.2	4.7	68.0
	M										26.4	3.4	70.3
	F										28.5	6.7	64.8
E9	T	12.8	3.7	83.6	12.4	2.9	84.8						
	M	16.0	1.3	82.8	15.5	0.9	83.6						
	F	6.6	8.2	85.2	6.7	6.3	87.0						
E10	T							14.2	3.6	82.2	14.7	3.1	82.3
	M							18.0	1.2	80.8	18.5	1.2	80.3
	F							8.0	7.4	84.6	8.6	6.0	85.3
E12	T										15.9	3.4	80.7
	M										19.5	1.5	79.0
	F										10.1	6.6	83.3

Note : E ; Employers & self employed
 F ; Family workers
 P ; Paid workers or employees

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Employed persons by type (Table 10)

		1979		1983		1987	
		F	P	F	P	F	P
BD	T	88.6	11.4	87.4	12.6	87.3	12.7
	M	98.5	1.5	98.3	1.7	98.0	2.0
	F	72.4	27.6	70.0	30.0	70.5	29.5
F	T	91.8	8.2	90.3	9.7	88.2	11.8
	M	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	96.5	3.5
	F	83.0	17.0	80.0	20.0	76.9	23.1
I	T	94.7	5.3	95.4	4.6	94.4	5.6
	M	97.0	3.0	97.6	2.4	96.8	3.2
	F	89.4	10.6	90.6	9.4	89.6	10.4
NL	T	88.8	11.2	78.8	21.2	70.5	29.5
	M	97.2	2.8	93.1	6.9	86.2	13.8
	F	68.4	31.6	49.7	50.3	42.5	57.5
B	T	94.0	6.0	91.9	8.1	90.1	9.9
	M	99.0	1.0	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
	F	83.5	16.5	80.3	19.7	75.8	24.2
L	T	93.9	6.1	93.3	6.7	92.8	7.2
	M	99.0	1.0	98.7	1.2	98.3	1.7
	F	81.9	18.1	82.0	18.0	82.6	17.4
UK	T	83.6	16.4	81.0	19.0	78.0	22.0
	M	98.1	1.9	96.7	3.3	94.7	5.3
	F	61.0	39.0	57.9	42.1	55.3	44.7
IRL	T	94.9	5.1	93.3	6.7	92.8	7.2
	M	97.9	2.1	97.3	2.7	96.9	3.1
	F	87.0	13.0	84.4	15.6	84.2	15.8
DK	T	77.3	22.7	76.2	23.8	75.7	24.3
	M	94.8	5.2	93.4	6.6	90.7	9.3
	F	53.7	46.3	55.3	44.7	57.8	42.2
G	T			93.5	6.5	94.5	5.5
	M			96.3	3.7	97.3	2.7
	F			87.9	12.1	89.2	10.8
S	T					94.2	5.8
	M					97.6	2.4
	F					86.1	13.9
P	T					93.7	6.3
	M					96.5	3.5
	F					89.6	10.4
E9	T	89.2	10.8				
	M	97.8	2.2				
	F	74.4	25.6				
E10	T			87.9	12.1	85.9	14.1
	M			97.2	2.8	95.9	4.1
	F			72.4	27.6	70.3	29.7
E12	T					86.9	13.1
	M					96.1	3.9
	F					72.1	27.9

Note : F: Full time, P: Part time

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Hours worked (Table 11)

		(%)							
		'73	'75	'77	'79	'81	'83	'85	'87
BD	T	42.4	41.1	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.0
	M	45.1	43.5	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.3	42.9
	F	37.8	36.9	36.5	36.3	35.8	35.5	36.0	35.6
F	T	44.5	42.4	42.6	42.0	41.6	40.4	40.3	40.5
	M	47.2	44.9	45.0	44.5	44.0	43.0	43.1	43.4
	F	40.1	38.3	38.7	38.3	37.8	36.5	36.3	36.3
I	T	41.5	41.0	40.8	40.1	40.2	39.8	39.1	39.3
	M	42.7	42.3	42.2	41.4	41.6	41.2	40.6	40.9
	F	38.2	37.7	37.4	37.1	36.9	36.8	36.0	36.1
NL	T	40.8	39.6	39.2	38.8	38.1	37.7	37.2	34.3
	M	43.8	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.8	42.0	41.6	38.8
	F	32.6	31.8	31.2	30.8	29.8	28.9	28.5	26.3
B	T	43.5	42.3	41.1	41.3	39.7	40.2	40.3	39.8
	M	44.9	43.8	42.6	42.9	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.3
	F	40.4	38.9	37.8	37.9	36.3	36.4	36.2	35.2
L	T	43.8	41.9	41.2	40.7	—	40.6	40.2	40.1
	M	45.1	43.0	42.3	42.0	—	42.2	41.8	41.9
	F	40.1	39.4	38.4	37.7	—	37.4	37.2	36.8
UK	T	39.7	39.2	38.5	38.1	35.3	36.8	36.6	36.7
	M	44.5	44.2	43.8	43.3	40.1	42.1	42.3	42.5
	F	31.7	31.2	30.1	30.1	28.2	29.0	28.6	28.6
IRL	T		45.9	44.6	45.5	—	43.5	43.5	42.6
	M		49.2	47.9	48.6	—	46.5	46.5	46.0
	F		37.6	36.4	37.5	—	36.6	36.6	35.3
DK	T		38.3	38.0	36.8	36.7	37.5	35.5	38.7
	M		42.8	42.4	41.2	41.2	41.9	39.4	31.1
	F		31.5	31.6	30.8	31.0	32.1	30.6	41.0
G	T					45.5	43.7	42.2	42.4
	M					46.6	45.0	43.6	38.1
	F					43.2	40.9	39.7	39.6
S	T								40.6
	M								37.2
	F								43.2
P	T								44.2
	M								41.7
	F								
E9	T		40.9	40.6	40.2	39.3			
	M		43.7	43.5	43.1	42.2			
	F		35.7	35.2	35.1	34.3			
E10	T					39.5	39.4	39.2	38.9
	M					42.4	42.5	42.3	42.2
	F					34.5	34.3	34.0	33.6
E12	T								39.1
	M								42.1
	F								34.2

Note : Average number of hours worked of total persons who worked during the reference week.
Since 1983 the data are on the actually worked hours.

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Unemployment rates (Table 12)

		(%)									
		'73	'75	'77	'79	'81	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87
BD	T	0.5	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.8
	M	0.4	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.1
	F	0.8	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.9	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.9
F	T	1.9	3.3	4.4	5.4	5.8	7.9	9.5	10.3	10.2	10.7
	M	1.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.7
	F	2.6	4.3	6.1	7.4	9.5	10.5	12.1	12.6	12.3	13.5
I	T	4.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	8.7	9.8	9.2	10.6	10.7
	M	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.9	5.7	6.6	6.2	7.1	7.5
	F	6.1	4.9	7.0	8.6	9.3	14.4	16.0	15.0	17.0	16.5
NL	T	1.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.3	11.9	12.4	10.5	10.0	10.0
	M	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	5.2	10.9	11.3	9.5	8.8	7.5
	F	1.7	2.9	3.3	4.1	5.6	13.8	14.4	12.4	12.4	14.1
B	T	1.6	3.2	5.7	7.0	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.3
	M	1.2	2.2	3.1	3.9	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.3
	F	2.6	5.5	10.9	12.9	18.1	17.8	18.3	17.8	17.9	17.6
L	T	(0.6)	(0.6)	1.1	1.5		3.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5
	M	—	—	(1.0)	(1.2)		2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8
	F	—	—	(1.5)	(2.2)		5.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.8
UK	T	2.1	4.6	4.7	3.5	8.0	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.0
	M	2.4	4.2	4.8	3.8	9.0	12.0	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.5
	F	1.7	5.2	4.4	3.1	6.2	9.8	10.0	11.0	10.9	10.4
IRL	T	—	9.6	9.2	7.2	10.5	14.8	16.5	18.0	18.1	18.1
	M	—	10.0	9.8	6.7	11.3	14.3	16.0	17.4	17.4	17.6
	F	—	8.7	7.4	8.7	8.4	16.0	17.5	19.2	19.5	19.1
DK	T	—	6.8	7.0	6.0	10.1	9.7	8.9	7.8	6.0	6.1
	M	—	7.0	5.7	4.2	9.7	9.2	7.8	6.4	4.6	5.2
	F	—	6.5	8.9	8.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.5	7.8	7.1
G	T					3.6	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4
	M					3.1	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.1
	F					4.8	11.7	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.4
S	T									21.3	20.6
	M									19.6	17.0
	F									25.0	27.9
P	T									8.8	7.4
	M									6.8	5.8
	F									11.6	9.7
E9	T		3.7	4.2	4.2	6.1					
	M		3.3	3.5	3.4	5.3					
	F		4.4	5.3	5.6	7.4					
E10	T					6.0	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.7
	M					5.2	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2
	F					7.3	10.7	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9
E12	T									10.8	10.7
	M									9.4	9.1
	F									12.9	13.2

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Unemployed persons by age group (Table 13)

(%)

		1975			1979			1983			1987		
		14~24	25~54	55+	14~24	25~54	55+	14~24	25~54	55+	14~24	25~54	55+
BD	T	31.9	60.2	7.9	28.7	60.7	10.6	32.3	60.7	7.0	21.1	67.9	11.0
	M	29.1	62.0	8.9	26.6	61.7	11.7	30.6	61.4	8.0	20.2	78.6	12.3
	F	36.2	57.3	6.5	30.5	59.9	9.6	34.3	60.1	5.6	22.2	68.6	9.2
F	T	41.3	50.2	8.5	41.5	50.2	8.3	41.9	50.8	7.3	34.5	59.3	6.2
	M	37.6	51.9	9.9	34.3	55.4	10.3	38.9	51.6	9.5	33.0	59.4	7.6
	F	45.0	48.9	6.1	47.6	45.9	6.5	44.3	50.1	5.6	35.8	59.3	4.9
I	T	59.8	37.8	2.4	60.8	37.4	1.8	61.6	36.4	2.0	55.7	42.2	2.1
	M	55.6	40.6	3.8	57.6	39.6	2.8	63.8	32.4	3.8	57.6	38.8	3.6
	F	66.2	33.4	—	64.0	35.2	0.8	59.9	39.2	1.9	54.2	45.1	0.7
NL	T	36.4	55.7	7.6	37.0	53.8	9.2	37.0	58.6	4.4	38.3	57.8	3.9
	M	31.8	59.0	8.7	25.7	62.6	11.7	33.7	60.5	5.8	39.1	55.3	5.6
	F	52.9	43.6	—	60.0	40.0	—	42.2	46.1	1.7	37.5	60.6	1.9
B	T	42.6	49.5	7.5	32.4	63.1	4.5	36.2	60.7	3.1	29.5	67.8	2.7
	M	38.9	48.1	12.3	29.3	61.4	9.3	35.1	58.9	6.0	26.3	68.8	4.9
	F	45.7	50.6	—	34.1	64.2	1.7	37.0	63.0	—	31.6	67.2	1.2
L	T	—	—	—	59.1	—	—	47.9	—	—	41.9	—	—
	M	—	—	—	48.0	—	—	43.7	—	—	37.1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	74.0	—	—	51.7	—	—	45.9	—	—
UK	T	28.9	55.3	15.8	36.8	52.7	10.5	40.5	49.9	9.6	33.4	56.2	10.4
	M	28.8	51.0	20.3	32.1	55.3	12.6	38.3	49.8	11.9	32.1	54.9	13.0
	F	29.0	60.9	10.0	45.9	54.1	—	44.4	50.9	4.7	35.4	41.4	6.0
IRL	T	43.6	43.8	10.9	43.7	48.6	7.7	40.1	54.5	5.4	35.7	58.1	6.2
	M	35.7	49.0	13.1	38.0	53.0	9.0	36.6	57.0	6.4	32.8	59.6	7.6
	F	68.2	15.6	—	55.2	44.8	—	47.1	52.9	—	41.1	51.1	—
DK	T	31.7	54.4	19.0	30.4	54.7	14.9	36.7	56.4	6.9	30.6	59.8	9.6
	M	29.2	52.7	18.1	27.4	53.7	18.9	36.2	57.5	6.3	31.4	58.4	10.2
	F	35.9	56.9	4.7	32.3	57.6	10.1	37.2	58.0	4.8	29.9	64.4	5.7
G	T							42.8	53.2	4.0	43.7	52.5	3.8
	M							35.3	60.2	4.5	37.4	57.6	5.0
	F							49.9	50.1	—	48.9	51.1	—
S	T										48.0	46.2	5.8
	M										42.1	49.0	8.9
	F										55.3	42.6	2.1
P	T										51.4	44.7	3.9
	M										50.3	43.3	6.4
	F										52.3	46.3	1.4
39	T	39.2	52.0	9.9	42.2	50.0	7.8						
	M	35.6	51.9	12.5	37.4	52.5	10.1						
	F	41.8	51.7	6.4	47.3	47.4	5.3						
310	T							42.9	50.4	6.7	36.7	56.1	7.2
	M							40.3	50.8	8.9	35.2	55.4	9.4
	F							45.8	50.0	4.2	38.2	57.3	4.5
312	T										39.2	54.0	6.8
	M										37.0	53.8	9.2
	F										41.6	54.4	4.0

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Unemployed persons by duration of search (Table 14)

(3)

	1975				1979				1983				1987				
	-2 ¹⁾	3~5	6~11	12+	-2 ¹⁾	3~5	6~11	12+	-2 ¹⁾	3~5	6~11	12+	-2 ¹⁾	3~5	6~11	12+	
BD	T	36.5	27.8	23.9	11.8	34.6	21.8	20.3	23.4	18.5	16.6	25.5	39.3	18.8	17.1	16.0	48.1
	M	35.8	28.2	23.4	12.5	33.1	19.5	17.6	29.8	17.3	16.9	25.1	40.7	19.8	19.2	13.9	47.2
	F	37.4	27.1	24.7	10.8	36.0	23.8	22.7	17.5	20.0	16.3	26.0	37.7	17.6	14.8	18.5	49.2
	T	37.5	21.4	24.6	16.4	41.8	14.0	15.0	28.1	16.1	16.7	24.8	42.5	15.2	14.8	20.5	49.4
F	M	42.0	23.2	20.8	14.0	46.8	12.8	14.6	25.8	18.7	18.6	23.4	39.4	17.3	16.6	19.1	47.0
	F	33.3	19.6	28.4	18.7	40.6	14.3	16.3	28.7	14.1	15.2	25.9	44.9	13.4	13.4	21.8	51.4
	T	14.7	18.7	32.8	33.8	13.6	11.0	23.8	51.7	8.4	10.5	24.7	56.3	5.2	9.2	19.3	66.3
I	M	15.7	20.5	30.6	33.3	14.7	12.7	24.3	48.3	10.1	11.6	24.6	53.6	6.1	10.2	20.1	63.6
	F	13.3	16.2	36.1	34.5	12.7	9.8	23.6	53.9	7.2	9.7	24.8	58.4	4.4	8.5	18.7	68.4
	T	26.4	30.0	25.0	18.6	47.3	18.0	15.1	19.7	13.3	13.2	24.1	49.4	22.5	13.0	18.8	45.7
NL	M	24.4	31.3	24.9	19.4	53.7	14.1	11.8	20.4	13.7	14.3	23.0	49.0	22.1	12.6	14.6	50.7
	F	33.7	25.3	25.1	15.9	44.8	19.5	16.3	19.4	12.6	11.6	25.9	49.9	22.9	13.4	22.4	41.3
	T	25.6	20.2	23.5	29.7	68.7	—	—	—	8.7	7.3	18.2	65.8	5.8	6.9	12.7	74.6
B	M	30.8	20.7	21.4	26.7	—	—	—	—	10.0	8.9	21.1	60.0	6.8	7.3	13.6	72.2
	F	21.2	19.8	25.3	32.3	29.5	—	—	—	7.8	6.0	15.9	70.3	5.2	6.6	12.1	76.1
	T	—	—	—	—	64.8	—	—	—	27.7	15.1	23.1	33.9	—	17.5	24.1	34.2
L	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(36.8)	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	59.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(31.1)	—	—	—	—
	T	51.6	16.8	16.7	14.8	48.5	19.1	14.2	18.1	18.8	13.9	20.7	46.6	23.2	14.1	17.6	45.2
UK	M	45.9	16.7	18.0	19.3	47.5	18.2	13.3	21.1	15.8	12.6	19.4	52.3	18.6	12.2	16.3	52.9
	F	59.0	16.8	15.0	9.0	49.1	19.5	14.6	16.9	24.5	16.3	23.2	36.0	30.9	17.2	19.7	32.1
	T	49.4	16.9	14.6	19.1	93.5	—	—	—	20.4	15.9	27.3	36.4	8.7	8.8	16.4	66.1
IRL	M	3.8	17.7	16.1	22.4	96.0	—	—	—	17.1	14.6	26.0	42.3	7.2	7.9	14.7	70.2
	F	—	—	—	—	91.5	—	—	—	27.0	18.4	29.9	24.8	11.6	10.7	19.5	58.2
	T	3.7	32.6	24.4	9.4	71.3	18.6	—	—	18.0	22.9	27.0	32.2	27.9	19.9	22.7	29.5
DK	M	32.7	34.7	24.2	8.4	71.9	—	—	—	20.3	26.3	26.0	27.3	30.1	24.4	21.9	23.6
	F	35.1	29.3	24.7	10.9	71.0	19.7	—	—	15.6	19.1	28.0	37.4	26.2	16.2	23.4	34.3
	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	18.3	25.6	34.8	14.9	16.0	23.3	45.8
G	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.6	21.1	26.8	24.6	19.0	20.7	24.9	35.4
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	15.7	24.6	44.6	11.7	12.2	22.0	54.1
	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	10.2	13.5	65.7
S	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6	12.1	14.5	60.8
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	7.8	12.3	71.8
	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	14.4	16.1	56.7
P	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	16.7	17.7	50.6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	12.5	14.8	61.6
	T	36.5	21.6	3.5	18.4	37.5	15.3	17.4	29.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E9	M	35.3	22.7	2.6	19.3	36.6	14.8	17.2	31.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	38.1	20.1	4.6	17.2	37.9	15.5	17.5	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.6	14.2	23.5	46.6	15.6	13.4	18.4	52.6
E10	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	14.6	22.6	47.2	15.9	14.0	17.2	52.9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.6	13.8	24.6	46.0	15.4	12.8	19.7	52.2
	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	12.7	17.3	55.4
E12	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	13.6	16.6	54.7
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	11.8	18.1	56.3

1) Not yet started are included

Source : Labor Force Sample Survey, Eurostat, each year.

Comparison of unemployment by labor force survey and registration

	Unemployment rates (%)			Unemployed persons (1,000)		
	87	4.87	5.87	87	4.87	5.87
B.D	6.8	8.1	7.6	1,943	2,215	2,098
F	10.7	11.1	10.7	2,574	2,592	2,522
I	10.7	13.7	13.9	2,473	3,143	3,218
N L	10.0	11.7	11.4	649	667	653
B	11.3	11.7	11.4	441	482	470
L	2.5	1.7	1.6	4	3	2
U.K	11.0	11.4	10.9	3,073	3,107	2,986
IRL	18.1	19.5	19.1	239	250	246
D.K	6.1	8.0	7.0	171	223	194
G	7.4	—	—	286	115	100
S	20.6	—	20.6	2,941	2,945	2,883
P	7.4	—	—	350	342	321
E9		11.0	10.7		12,685	12,393
E10	9.7	—		11,853		
E12	10.7	—		15,144	16,089	15,697

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LISTE DE PRESENCE/TEILNEHMERLISTE/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTA DI PRESENZA

"Enquête sur les forces de travail"

26-27/3/1990

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Secrétaire/Sekretariat/Secretary/Segretario : Michail SKALIOTIS
Geoffrey THOMAS

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STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Directorate E
Social and Regional Statistics
Division E-1
Employment and Unemployment

MEETING

**of the "Labour Force Sample Survey" sub-group
of the "Employment Statistics" working group**

26-27 March 1990

**Introduction to the working document E1/651/90-EN
on the
State of art of the revision of the Community Labour Force Survey**

The aim of document E1/651/90 is to provide an up to date description of the coding of the 1992 Community labour force survey. It will be used as the basic reference document throughout this meeting.

On various columns of this coding, reference is made to Annexes I to III. At the time of typing this note, these annexes were still under preparation. It is expected however to distribute them during the meeting if not earlier. Annex I is concerned with the classification of Regions of the Community at level II, the so called NUTS classification. The proposed change is merely a technical one. In order to have consistency with the codes already used in the Regional Statistics, Eurostat decided to apply identical regional codes in the LFS. This modification also implies changing the codes used for col.5, i.e. **country**: new country-codes will range from R1 to R9,RA,RB,RC (instead of 01 to 12).

Annex II refers to the **revised** version of the European Communities' classification of Economic Activities (NACE) and Annex III is the **final version** of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) which was adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in Geneva on 28 Oct.-6 Nov. 1987.

We can distinguish three groups of items in the working document: (a) items which belong to the current series of surveys and which shall be kept **almost** unchanged in the 1992 series, (b) new or modified items which have been discussed and **agreement has in principle** been reached and (c) new or modified items which are **still under discussion**.

An obvious point under (a) which certainly needs some modification is col.24/25, i.e. "**nationality**", as well as "**country of residence one year before survey**". In view of the developments in Eastern European countries and the expected increase in mobility in Europe, we need to update the list of nationality and country-codes in the survey. We are discussing this issue in a note entitled "**Codification of countries in the LFS from 1992**" under item 5 of the Agenda (Other aspects of the content of the 1992 LFS).

From recent bilateral contacts which Eurostat undertook with some Member States it came out that certain items under (b) above, need to be clearly defined and explained at this meeting. We therefore take this opportunity to reopen the discussion on certain issues and we would request Member States not to hesitate to comment on any other issue which they feel was not adequately discussed up to now.

The following items were found among those which need further explanations or minor modifications:

- **years of residence in this country**
- **continuous absence from work**
- **number of employees at the place of work**

1. The question on **years of residence in the country** is supposed to be asked only to non-nationals. However it is very often the case that foreigners may, *under certain conditions*, obtain another nationality and therefore shall be excluded from the analysis. It is also possible that even after having obtained the nationality of the host country they still face difficulties in the labour market (to find jobs or to find qualified jobs, etc.). It is certainly of policy interest to expand the statistical coverage to this group.

The Working Group is requested to consider extending the question on years of residence to everybody (irrespective of nationality) of 14 years of age and over, according to the following coding:

YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY

00	Person was born in the country
01-10	Number of years for persons born in another country
11	More than 10 years

2. There appears to be some confusion concerning the question about **continuous absence from work** : are we measuring absence from the job due to **any reason** or, absence due to the reason for which the person did not work during the reference week? From the point of view of measuring **volume** of absence at a certain period it is preferable to ask a question of the type...**up to the end of last week, how many weeks have you been continuously absent from work for any reason?** On the other hand, if we are interested in analysing *reasons for not being at work by duration of absence*, then we need to explain to the respondent that we refer only to the main reason for which he/she was absent during the reference week and formulate the question accordingly.

EUROSTAT's proposal would be to cover total absence from work, up to the end of the reference week, for whatever reasons, provided that it was continuous absence (i.e. consider only the last spell of absence). This means that the relevant question and the instructions to interviewers should make clear that (i) we may include cases where one person is absent from work for one reason for sometime and for another reason during the reference week and (ii) in cases of periods of absence which were interrupted by periods of work and followed again by absence, we should consider the last continuous absence only.

3. With respect to the question on the **number of employees at the place of work** it has been pointed out that many respondents are expected to answer "**do not know**". In order to reduce to the minimum such cases, it has been suggested to introduce two extra codes as follows:

- 14 **Do not know exactly but less than 11 employees**
15 **Do not know exactly but more than 10 employees**

4. The remaining points which are still under discussion are presented in the other working documents (652 to 655) of this meeting. The only item which is not specifically treated anywhere else relates to the **degree of urbanization** (col. 9 in the coding document) and we therefore take the opportunity to introduce it here in this note.

We are basically proposing to use the UN Recommendations for the 1990 Censuses of Population. Paragraph 188, under the topic Urban and Rural Areas, starts as follows:....*For national purposes as well as for international comparability, the most appropriate unit of classification for distinguishing urban and rural areas is the locality...*

The term **locality** is defined as *a distinct population cluster, that is, the population living in neighbouring buildings which either:*

- (a) form a continuous built-up area with a clearly recognizable street formation; or*
- (b) though not part of such a built up area, form a group to which a locally recognized place name is uniquely attached; or*
- (c) though not coming within either of the above two requirements constitute a group none of which is separated from its nearest neighbour by more than 200 metres.....*

In some countries the smallest civil divisions are relatively small in area and in average number of inhabitants and generally do not contain more than one population cluster (or part of a larger population cluster). If it is not feasible for some of these countries to use the locality as the unit, they are encouraged to make use of the concept of the multi-communal agglomeration (i.e. to treat as single units groups of two or more contiguous minor civil divisions which form part of the same population cluster).....

It is suggested that localities or similar units be grouped into the following five categories:

- 1. Less than 2,000 inhabitants*
- 2. 2,000 to 9,000 inhabitants*
- 3. 10,000 to 99,000 inhabitants*
- 4. 100,000 to 999,000 inhabitants*
- 5. 1,000,000 or more inhabitants*

...It is suggested that for purposes of international comparisons, countries define urban areas as localities with a population of 2,000 or more, and rural areas as localities with a population of less than 2,000.....

Directorate E
Social and Regional Statistics

Division E1
Employment and Unemployment

**STATE OF ART OF THE REVISION OF THE
COMMUNITY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

Coding for the 1992 survey

: extension or modification which has
already been discussed and agreed

: extension or modification which
is still under discussion

(Preliminary version 3 - 26 February 1990)

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW	
1/2		Year of survey	everybody
	92	For survey held in 1992	
3/4		Reference week	everybody
	05	Number of the week going from Monday to Sunday (except for Italy where the week goes from Sunday to Saturday).	
	30	For survey held in 1992 week No 05 is week going from Monday 27 January to Sunday 2 February.	
5/6		Country For coding, see Annex IV	everybody
7/8		Region For coding, see Annex 1	everybody
9		Degree of urbanization	everybody
	1	Person living in an urban area	
	2	Person living in a semi-urban area	
	3	Person living in a rural area	
10/15		Serial number of household Household serial numbers are allocated by the national statistical institutes. Records relating to different members of the same household carry the same serial number.	everybody

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
DEMOGRAPHICBACKGROUND			
16		Type of household in which person lives	everybody
	1	Person living in private household (or permanently in a hotel)	
	2	Person living in an institution and surveyed there	
	3	Person living in an institution and included by means of private household	
	4	Person living in another private household on the territory of the member country and included by means of household of origin	
	5	Person living outside the territory of the country	
17		Type of institution	col.16=2,3
	1	Educational institution	
	2	Hospital	
	3	Other welfare institution	
	4	Religious institution (not included in 1-3)	
	5	Workers' hostel, working quarters at building sites, student hostel, university accommodation, etc.	
	6	Military establishment	
	7	Other (e.g. prison)	
	9	Not applicable (col.16=1,4,5)	
	blank	No answer	
18		Relationship to head of household	col.16=1,3-5
	1	Head of household	
	2	Spouse of head of household	
	3	Child of head of household (or his/her spouse)	
	4	Ascendant of head of household (or his/her spouse)	
	5	Other relative	
	6	Other	
	9	Not applicable (col.16=2)	
19		Sex	everybody
	1	Male	
	2	Female	
20/21		Year of birth	everybody
	93	The last two digits of year of birth are entered Born in 1892 or earlier	
22		Date of birth within the year	everybody
	1	Person's birthday falls within the period between 1 January and the end of the reference week	
	2	Person's birthday falls within the period following the reference week	
23		Marital status	everybody
	1	Single	
	2	Married	
	3	Widowed	
	4	Divorced or legally separated	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
24/25		Nationality For coding, see annex IV	everybody 14 or over
26/27		Years of residence in this country	everybody 14 or over
	00	Born in this country	
	01-10	Number of years, for those who have been in the country for 1 to 10 years	
	11	Been in this country for more than 10 years	
	99	Child less than 14 years old	
	blank	No answer	
WORKSTATUS			
23		Work status in reference week	everybody 14 or over
	1	Person did any work for pay or profit during the reference week (one hour or more) (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service)	
	2	Person was not working but had a job or business from which absent during the reference week	
	3	Person was not working because he/she was on lay-off	
	4	Person was a conscript on compulsory military or community service	
	5	Other (14 years and older) who neither worked nor had a job or business during the reference week	
	9	Child less than 14 years old	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
29		Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	col.28=2
	0	Bad weather	
	1	Slack work for technical or economic reasons	
	2	Labour dispute	
	3	School education or training	
	4	Own illness ,injury or temporary disability	
	5	Maternity leave	
	6	Holidays	
	7	New job to start in the future	
	8	Other reasons (e.g.personal or family responsibilities)	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=1,3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
30/31		Continuous absence from work	col.28=2 & col.29=0-6,8
	01-26	Number of weeks the person has been continuously absent from his/her job (up to 26 weeks)	
	27	6 to 12 months	
	28	More than one year	
	99	Not applicable (col.28 NE 2 or col.29=7)	
	blank	No answer	
		EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
32		Professional status in the first job	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
33/34		Economic activity (NACE-classification) of the establishment in which person has his first job	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	00-98, 9A,9B	For coding of economic activity according to NACE at two-digit level, see Annex II	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
35/36		Occupation (ISCO-classification) of first job	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	01-99, 9A	For coding of occupation according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations at two-digit level, see Annex III	
	00	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
37/38		Number of persons working at the place of work	col.32=1,3,4, blank
	01-10	If number of persons is between one and ten, enter the exact number	
	11	11 to 19 persons	
	12	20 to 50 persons	
	13	More than 50 persons	
	14	Do not know but less than 11 persons	
	15	Do not know but more than 10 persons	
	99	Not applicable (col. 32=2,9)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
39/40		Date at which the person started working for this employer / or working as self-employed	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	(0)	YEAR : Enter the last 2 digits of the year in which the person started working for this employer or started working as self-employed	
	20	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
41/42	01-12	MONTH : Enter the number of the month at which the person started working	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	99	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7 or col.39=blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
43		Full-time / Part-time distinction of first job	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	The job is a full-time job	
		The job is a part-time job which was taken because:	codes in order of priority
	2	- person is undergoing school education or training	
	3	- of own illness or disability	
	4	- person could not find a full-time job	
	5	- person did not want a full-time job	
	6	- of other reasons	
	7	Person with a part-time job but giving no reason	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
44		Permanency of first job	col.32=3
	1	Person has a permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration	
		Person has a temporary job/work contract of limited duration because:	codes in order of priority
	2	- it is a contract covering a period of training (apprentices, trainees, research assistants, etc.)	
	3	- he could not find a permanent job	
	4	- he did not want a permanent job	
	5	Person with a temporary job/work contract of limited duration but giving no reason	
	6	- it is a contract covering a probationary period	
	9	Not applicable (col.32=1,2,4,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
45		Duration of temporary job/work contracts	col.44=2-6
	1	Less than one month	
	2	1 to 3 months	
	3	4 to 6 months	
	4	7 to 12 months	
	5	13 to 18 months	
	6	19 to 24 months	
	7	25 to 36 months	
	8	More than 3 years	
	9	Not applicable (col.44=1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
46/47		Number of hours per week usually worked in first job	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	00	Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month (only for those who cannot give an average for last 4 weeks)	
	01-98	Number of hours usually worked in the first job	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
48/49		Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in first job or business	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	00	Person having a job or business and not having worked during the reference week (col.28=2 & col.29 NE 7)	
	01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
50/51		Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week in the first job being different from the person's usual hours	col.46=00-98 & col.48=01-98 & col.46 NEcol.48
		Person has worked more than usual due to:	
	01	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	02	- other reasons	
		Person has worked less than usual due to:	
	03	- bad weather	
	04	- slack work for technical or economic reasons	
	05	- labour dispute	
	06	- school education or training	
	07	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	08	- own illness, injury or temporary disability	
	09	- maternity leave	
	10	- special leave for personal or family reasons	
	11	- annual holidays	
	12	- bank holidays	
	13	- start of / change in job during the reference week	
	14	- end of job without taking up a new one during the reference week	
	15	- other reasons	
	97	Person having worked usual hours during the reference week (col.46=col.48=01-98)	
	98	Person whose hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month and who did not state a reason for a divergence between the actual and usual hours (col.46=00, if not col.50=01-15)	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=2-5,9 or col.46=blank or col.48=blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
52		Shiftwork (in the first job)	col.32=3
	1	Person usually does shiftwork	
	2	Person only sometimes does shiftwork	
	3	Person never does shiftwork	
	9	Not applicable (col.32=1,2,4,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
53		Evening work (in the first job)	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Person usually works in the evening	
	2	Person sometimes works in the evening	
	3	Person never works in the evening	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
54		Night work (in the first job)	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Person usually works at night	
	2	Person sometimes works at night	
	3	Person never works at night	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
55		Saturday work (in the first job)	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Person usually works on Saturdays	
	2	Person sometimes works on Saturdays	
	3	Person never works on Saturdays	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
56		Sunday work (in the first job)	col.28= 1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Person usually works on Sundays	
	2	Person sometimes works on Sundays	
	3	Person never works on Sundays	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=5,9 or col.29=blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
		Working at home (in the first job)	col.28= 1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Person performs his work mainly at home	
	2	Person performs his work partly at home	
	3	Person never performs his work at home	
	9	Not applicable (col.28= 3-5,9 or col.29= 7)	
	Blank	No answer	
57		Looking for another job and reasons for doing so	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	0	Person is not looking for another job	
		Person is looking for another job because:	codes in order of priority
	1	- of risk or certainty of loss or termination of present job	
	2	- actual job is considered as a transitional job	
	3	- seeking a second job	
	4	- of wish to have better working conditions (e.g. pay, working or travel time, less strenuous work, etc.)	
	5	- of other reasons	
	6	Person looking for another job but giving no reason	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
59		Desire to work more or to work less hours per week	col.32=3
	1	Person does not want any change to the number of his weekly hours of work	
	2	Person would like to work more	
	3	Person would like to work less (for less pay)	
	9	Not applicable (col.32=1,2,4,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
60/61		Number of additional or reduced hours the person would like to work	col. 59=2,3
	01-15	Number of hours per week	
	16	More than 15 hours per week	
	99	Not applicable (col.59= 1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
62/63		Region of place of work	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
		For coding, see Annex I	
INFORMATION ABOUT SECOND JOBS			
64		Existence of more than one job or business	col.28=1,2 & col.29 NE 7
	1	Person had only one job or business during the reference week	
	2	Person had more than one job or business during the reference week (not due to change in employer)	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=3-5,9 or col.29=7)	
	Blank	No answer	
65		Professional status in the second job	col.64=2
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family-worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.64=1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
66/67		Economic activity (NACE-classification) of the establishment in which person has his second job	col.64=2
	00-98, 9A,9B	For coding of economic activity according to NACE at two-digit level, see Annex II	
	99	Not applicable (col.64=1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
68/69		Occupation (ISCO-classification) of second job	col.64=2
	01-99, 9A	For coding of occupation according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations at two-digit level, see Annex III	
	00	Not applicable (col.64=1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
70/71		Number of hours actually worked in the second job during the reference week	col.64=2
	00	Person with a second job and not having worked during the reference week	
	01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the second job	
	99	Not applicable (col.64=1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
72		Regular / Occasional / Seasonal second job	col.64=2
	1	Second job is a regular job	
	2	Second job is an occasional job	
	3	Second job is a seasonal job	
	9	Not applicable (col.64=1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE FOR PERSONS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT			
73		Work experience	col.28=3-5 or (col.28=2 & col.29=7)
	0	Person has never been in employment (apart from purely occasional work such as vacation work. Compulsory military or community service is not considered as employment)	
	1	Person has already been in employment (compulsory military or community service is not to be considered as employment)	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=1,9 or (col.28=2 & col.29 NE 7))	
	Blank	No answer	
		Date at which person last worked	
74/75	(0)	YEAR : Enter the last two digits of the year in which person last worked	col.73=1
	09	Not applicable (col.73=0,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
76/77	01-12	MONTH : Enter the number of the month the person last worked	col.74/75 NE 09,blank
	00	Not applicable (col.74/75=09,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
73		Main reason for leaving last job or business for those having worked less than eight years ago but with no job during the reference week	last worked less than 8 years ago
	0	Person has been dismissed or made redundant	
	1	A job of limited duration has ended	
	2	Personal or family responsibilities	
	3	Own illness or disability	
	4	Going to school	
	5	Early retirement	
	6	Normal retirement	
	7	Compulsory military or community service	
	8	Other reasons	
	9	Not applicable (col.73=0,9,blank or col.73=1 & last job was left eight years ago or earlier)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
79		Professional status in the last job	last worked less than 8 years ago
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family-worker	
	9	Not applicable (last job was left eight years ago or earlier)	
	Blank	No answer	
80/81		Economic activity (NACE-classification) of the establishment in which person last worked	last worked less than 8 years ago
	00-98, 9A,9B	For coding of economic activity according to NACE at two-digit level, see Annex II	
	99	Not applicable (last job was left eight years ago or earlier)	
	Blank	No answer	
82/83		Occupation (ISCO-classification) of last job	last worked less than 8 years ago
	01-99, 9A	For coding of occupation according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations at two-digit level, see Annex III	
	00	Not applicable (last job was left eight years ago or earlier)	
	Blank	No answer	
		SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	
84/85		Seeking employment for persons without employment during the reference week	col.28=3-5 or (col.28=2 & col.29=7)
	01	Person is seeking employment	
		Person has already found a job which will start :	
	02	- within the next two weeks	
	03	- later than the next two weeks	
		Person is not seeking employment because of :	
	04	- awaiting recall to work (for persons on lay-off)	
	05	- own illness or disability	
	06	- personal or family responsibilities	
	07	- going to school or undergoing training	
	08	- belief that no work is available	
	09	- retirement	
	10	- other reasons	
	11	- no reason given	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=1,9 or (col.28=2 & col.29 NE 7))	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
86		Type of employment sought The employment sought is (for col.84/85=02,03 : the employment found is) :	col.84=01-03 or col.58 84=1-6
	1	as self-employed as employee :	
	2	- and only full-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	
	3	- and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part-time job will be accepted	
	4	- and part-time job is sought, but if not available, full-time job will be accepted	
	5	- and only part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	
	6	- and person did not state whether a full-time or part-time job is sought (or found)	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=9 or col.58=0,blank or col.84/855=04-11,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
		Duration of search for work	col. 84=01-03 or col.58=1-6
87/88	00-36	Months: Enter the number of months the person has continuously been looking for work (up to 36 months)	
	37	More than 3 years	
	38	Does not know the number of months	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=9 or col.58=0,blank or col.84/85=04-11,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
89/90		Years:	col.87/88=37,38,bl.
	0	Less than 1 year	
	1	1 to 2 years	
	2	3 to 4 years	
	3	5 to 6 years	
	4	More than 6 years	
	9	Not applicable (col.87/88=01-36,99)	
	Blank	No answer	
91/92		Main method used during past 4 weeks to find a job	col.84=01-04,08 or col.58=1-6
	01	Person contacted a public empl.agency to find a job	
	02	Person contacted a private empl.agency to find a job	
	03	Applied to employers directly	
	04	Asked friends, relatives, trade unions,etc.	
	05	Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	
	06	Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	
	07	Looked for land, premises or equipment	
	08	Looked for permits, licences, financial resources etc.	
	09	Other method used	
	10	Awaiting the results of an application for a job	
	11	Waiting for a call from the employment agency	
	12	Awaiting the results of a competition for being recruited in the public sector	
	13	No method used	
	99	Not applicable (col.28=9 or col.58=0,blank or col.84/85=05-07,09-11,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
93		Willingness to work for persons who are not seeking employment Person is not seeking employment :	col.84/85=04-11,bl.
	1	- but would nevertheless like to have a job	
	2	- and does not want to have a job	
	9	Not applicable (col.84/85=01-03,99)	
	Blank	No answer	
94		Availability to start working within the next 2 weeks If a job were found now:	col.58=1-6 or col.84/85=01 or col.93=1
	1	Person could start to work immediately (within 2 weeks)	
		Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because:	
	2	- he/she must complete education or training	
	3	- he/she must complete compulsory military or community service	
	4	- he/she cannot leave present job within two weeks	
	5	- of personal or family responsibilities (including maternity)	
	6	- of own illness or incapacity	
	7	- of other reasons	
	8	- of no reason given	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=9 or col.58=0,blank or col.84/85=02,03 or col.93=2,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
95/96		Number of hours of work weekly desired by persons who are seeking employment but had no job during the reference week Person would like to work :	col.84/85=01-03
	01-50	Number of hours per week	
	51	More than 50 hours per week	
	99	Not applicable (col.84/85=04-11,99,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
97		Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	col.84/85=01-03
	1	Person was working (including apprentices,trainees)	
	2	Person was in full-time education (excluding apprentices and trainees)	
	3	Person was conscript on compulsory military or community service	
	4	Person was keeping house	
	5	Other (e.g. retired)	
	9	Not applicable (col.84/85=04-11,99,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
98		Registration at an official employment exchange	everybody of 14 years or over
	1	Person is registered at an official employment exchange and receives benefit or assistance	
	2	Person is registered at an official employment exchange but does not receive benefit or assistance	
	3	Person is neither registered at a careers office nor at an official employment office nor at a job centre but receives benefit or assistance	
	4	Person is not registered at an official employment exchange and does not receive benefit or assistance	
	9	Child less than 14 years old	
	Blank	No answer	
99		Situation of person who neither has a job nor is looking for one (excluding conscripts)	col.84/85=05-11,bl. & col.28 NE 4
	1	Pupil or student in full-time education or training	
	2	Retired	
	3	Permanently disabled	
	4	Other	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=4 or col.84/85=01-04,99)	
	Blank	No answer	
		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
100		Education and training during previous four weeks	everybody of 14 years or over
	0	Person was not receiving any education or training	
	1	Person was attending a school which provides general education (Isced 01)	
		Person was receiving training which is related to economic activity:	
	2	- by attending a school which provides training in specific subject matters (not Isced 01) or by attending university (without complementary training elsewhere)	
	3	- within the establishment (without complementary training elsewhere)	
		- in a dual training system, which provides training within the establishment as well as at school or university:	
	4	- in the framework of an apprenticeship	
	5	- in other forms of dual training	
	6	- other training related to economic activity	
	7	Part-time college	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 14 years old)	
	Blank	No answer	
101		Purpose of the training being received during previous four weeks	col.100=3-7
	1	Initial vocational training	
	2	Advancement in career	
	3	Changing career	
	4	Other purposes	
	9	Not applicable (col.100=0,1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
102		Total length of training	col.100=3-7
	1	Less than 1 week	
	2	1 week but less than 1 month	
	3	1 month but less than 3 months	
	4	3 months but less than 6 months	
	5	6 months but less than 1 year	
	6	1 year or longer	
	9	Not applicable (col.100=0,1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
103/104		Usual number of hours training per week	col.100=3-7
	01-98	Number of hours	
	99	Not applicable (col.100=0,1,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
105		Highest level of education completed	everybody of 14 years or over
	0	No formal education	
	1	First level	
	2	Second level, first level	
	3	Second level, second stage	
	4	Third level	
	5	Third level, non university	
	6	Third level, university or equivalent	
	7	Post-graduate	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=9)	
	Blank	No answer	
106		Level of education currently being attended	everybody of 14 years or over who is still in full-time education
	1	First level	
	2	Second level, first stage	
	3	Second level, second stage	
	4	Third level	
	5	Third level, non university	
	6	Third level, university or equivalent	
	7	Post-graduate	
	9	Not applicable (col.28=9 or person not being in education or training)	
	Blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY	
107		Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	everybody of 14 years or over
	1	Person was working	
		Person was not working and:	
	2	- was seeking employment or was on lay-off	
	3	- was pupil or student in initial education or training	
	4	- was conscript on compulsory military/community service	
	5	- other	
	9	Child less than 14 years old at the time of the survey	
	Blank	No answer	
108		Professional status one year before survey	col. 107=1
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family-worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.107=2-5,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
109/110		Economic activity (NACE-classification) of establishment in which person was working one year before survey	col. 107=1
	00-98, 9A,9B	For coding of economic activity according to NACE at two-digit level, see Annex II	
	99	Not applicable (col.107=2-5,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
111/112		Country of residence one year before survey See Annex IV	everybody

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
113/114		Region of residence one year before survey (within each country) Only for person who has not changed country of residence For coding, see Annex I	everybody
	00	Not applicable (person who has changed country of residence, or child less than one year old)	
	Blank	No answer	
TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW			
115		Participation in the survey	everybody of 14 years or over
	1	Direct participation	
	2	Participation via another member of the household	
	9	Child less than 14 years old	
	Blank	No answer	
116/121		Weighting factor for each record Cols 116-119 contain whole numbers Cols 120-121 contain decimal places	everybody
122		Sub-sample to which person's address or household belongs in relation to the preceding survey	everybody
	1	It belongs to the sub-sample not surveyed in the previous Community labour force survey	
	2	It belongs to the sub-sample already surveyed in the previous Community labour force survey (for area samples only: including addresses of buildings constructed since the previous survey and belonging to this sub-sample)	
123		Sub-sample to which person's address or household belongs in relation to the next survey	everybody
	1	It belongs to the sub-sample not to be surveyed in the next Community labour force survey	
	2	It belongs to the sub-sample to be surveyed again in the next Community labour force survey	

NOMENCLATURE OF STATISTICAL TERRITORIAL UNITS
 NOMENCLATURE DES UNITES TERRITORIALES STATISTIQUES (N.U.T.S)

CODE	COUNTRY/PAYS	NUTS 1	NUTS 2
R1	BR	DEUTSCHLAND	
R11		SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	
R12		HAMBURG	
R13		NIEDERSACHSEN	
R13A		BRAUNSCHWEIG	
R13B		HANNOVER	
R13C		LUENEBURG	
R13D		WESER-EMS	
R14		BREMEN	
R15		NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	
R151		DUESSELDORF	
R152		KOELN	
R153		MUENSTER	
R154		DETMOLD	
R155		ARNSBERG	
F16		HESSSEN	
R16A		DARMSTADT	
R16B		GIESSEN	
R16C		KASSEL	
R17		RHEINLAND-PFALZ	
F171		KOBLENZ	
R172		TRIER	
R173		RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	
R18		BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	
R181		STUTTGART	
R182		KARLSRUHE	
R183		FREIBURG	
R184		TUEBINGEN	
R19		BAYERN	
R191		OBERBAYERN	
R192		NIEDERBAYERN	
R193		OBERPFALZ	
R194		OBERFRANKEN	
R195		MITTELFRANKEN	
R196		UNTERFRANKEN	
R197		SCHWABEN	
R1A		SAARLAND	
R1B		BERLIN (WEST)	
R2	FRANCE		
R21		ILE DE FRANCE	
R22		BASSIN PARISIEN	
R221		CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	
R222		PICARDIE	
R223		HAUTE-NORMANDIE	
R224		CENTRE	
R225		BASSE-NORMANDIE	
R226		BOURGOGNE	
R23		NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	
R24		EST	
R241		LORRAINE	
R242		ALSACE	
R243		FRANCHE-COMTE	
R25		QUEST	
R251		PAYS DE LA LOIRE	
R252		BRETAGNE	
R253		POITOU-CHARENTES	
R26		SUD-OUEST	
R261		AQUITAINE	
R262		MIDI-PYRENEES	
R263		LIMOUSIN	
R27		CENTRE-EST	
R271		RHONE-ALPES	
R272		AUVERGNE	
R28		MEDITERRANEE	
R281		LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	
R282		PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	
R283		CORSE	
R29		DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER	
R291		GUADELOUPE	
R292		MARTINIQUE	
R293		GUYANE	
R294		REUNION	

NOMENCLATURE OF STATISTICAL TERRITORIAL UNITS
 NOMENCLATURE DES UNITES TERRITORIALES STATISTIQUES (N.U.T.S.)

CODE	COUNTRY/PAYS	NUTS 1	NUTS 2

R3	ITALIA		
R31		NORD	OVEST
R311			PIEMONTE
R312			VALLE D'AOSTA
R313			LIGURIA
R32		LOMBARDIA	
R33		NORD	EST
R331			TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE
R332			VENETO
R333			FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA
R34		EMILIA-ROMAGNA	
R35		CENTRO	
R351			TOSCANA
R352			UMBRIA
R353			MARCHE
R36		LAZIO	
R37		CAMPANIA	
R38		ABRUZZI-MOLISE	
R381			ABRUZZI
R382			MOLISE
R39		SUD	
R391			PUGLIA
R392			BASILICATA
R393			CALABRIA
R3A		SICILIA	
R3B		SARDEGNA	
R4	NEDERLAND		
R41		NOORD-NEDERLAND	
R411			GRONINGEN
R412			FRIESLAND
R413			DRENTHE
R42		OOST-NEDERLAND	
R423			OVERIJSSSEL
R424			GELDERLAND
R425			FLEVOLAND
R47		WEST-NEDERLAND	
R471			UTRECHT
R472			NOORD-HOLLAND
R473			ZUID-HOLLAND
R474			ZEELAND
R45		ZUID-NEDERLAND	
R451			NOORD-BRABANT
R452			LIMBURG
R5	BELGIQUE-BELGIE		
R51		VLAAMS GEWEST	
R52		REGION WALLONNE	
R53		BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL	
R511			ANTWERPEN
R502			BRABANT
R523			HAINAUT
R524			LIEGE
R515			LIMBURG
R526			LUXEMBOURG
R527			NAMUR
R518			OOST-VLAANDEREN
R519			WEST-VLAANDEREN
R6	LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)		

NOMENCLATURE OF STATISTICAL TERRITORIAL UNITS
 NOMENCLATURE DES UNITES TERRITORIALES STATISTIQUES (N.U.T.S)

CODE	COUNTRY/PAYS	NUTS 1	NUTS 2
R7	UNITED KINGDOM		
R71		NORTH	
R711			CLEVELAND, DURHAM
R712			CUMBRIA
R713			NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR
R72		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	
R721			HUMBERSIDE
R722			NORTH YORKSHIRE
R723			SOUTH YORKSHIRE
R724			WEST YORKSHIRE
R73		EAST MIDLANDS	
R731			DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
R732			LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPT
R733			LINCOLNSHIRE
R74		EAST ANGLIA	
R75		SOUTH EAST	
R751			BEDFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE
R752			BERKS, BUCKS, OXFORDSHIRE
R753			SURREY, EAST-WEST SUSSEX
R754			ESSEX
R755			GREATER LONDON
R756			HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT
R757			KENT
R76		SOUTH WEST	
R761			AVON, GLOUCESTER, WILTSHIRE
R762			CORNWALL, DEVON
R763			DORSET, SOMERSET
R77		WEST MIDLANDS	
R771			HEREFORD, WORCS, WARWICK
R772			SALOP, STAFFORDSHIRE
R773			WEST MIDLANDS (COUNTY)
R78		NORTH WEST	
R781			CHESHIRE
R782			GREATER MANCHESTER
R783			LANCASHIRE
R784			MERSEYSIDE
R79		WALES	
R791			CLWYD, DYFED, GWYNEDD, POWYS
R792			GWENT, MID-S-W GLAMORGAN
R7A		SCOTLAND	
R7A1			BORD-CENTR-FIFE-LOTHIAN-TAY
R7A2			DUMFRIES-GALLO, STRATHCLYDE
R7A3			HIGHLANDS, ISLANDS
R7A4			GRAMPIAN
R7B		NORTHERN IRELAND	
R8	IRELAND		
R9	DANMARK		
R901			HOVEDSTADSREGIONEN
R902			OST FOR STOREBAELT, EX.HOVEDST.
R903			VEST FOR STOREBAELT

NOMENCLATURE OF STATISTICAL TERRITORIAL UNITS
 NOMENCLATURE DES UNITES TERRITORIALES STATISTIQUES (N.U.T.S)

 CODE COUNTRY/PAYS
 NUTS 1
 NUTS 2

RA ELLADA
 RA1 VOREIA ELLADA
 RA11 ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI
 RA12 KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA
 RA13 DYTIKI MAKEDONIA
 RA14 THESSALIA
 RA2 KENTRIKI ELLADA
 RA21 IPEIROS
 RA22 IONIA NISIA
 RA23 DYTIKI ELLADA
 RA24 STEREA ELLADA
 RA25 PELOPONNISOS
 RA3 ATTIKI
 RA4 NISIA
 RA41 VOREIO AIGAI0
 RA42 NOTIO AIGAI0
 RA43 KRITI

RB ESPANA
 RB1 NOROESTE
 RB11 GALICIA
 RB12 ASTURIAS
 RB13 CANTABRIA
 RB2 NORESTE
 RB21 PAIS VASCO
 RB22 NAVARRA
 RB23 RIOJA
 RB24 ARAGON
 RB3 MADRID
 RB4 CENTRO
 RB41 CASTILLA - LEON
 RB42 CASTILLA - LA MANCHA
 RB43 EXTREMADURA
 RB5 ESTE
 RB51 CATALUNA
 RB52 COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA
 RB53 BALEARES
 RB6 SUR
 RB61 ANDALUCIA
 RB62 MURCIA
 RB63 CEUTA Y MELILLA
 RB7 CANARIAS

RC PORTUGAL
 RC1 NORTE DO CONTINENTE
 RC11 NORTE
 RC12 CENTRO
 RC2 SUL DO CONTINENTE
 RC21 LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO
 RC22 ALENTEJO
 RC23 ALGARVE
 RC3 ILHAS
 RC31 Acores
 RC32 MADEIRA

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Subsection CA MINING AND QUARRYING OF ENERGY-PRODUCING MATERIALS

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11 EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; SERVICE
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15 MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES
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17 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES
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19 TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER; MANUFACTURE OF
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20 MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK,
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21		MANUFACTURE OF PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS,
22		PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA
	Subsection DF	MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM; PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUEL
23		MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUEL
	Subsection DG	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS, CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND MAN-MADE FIBRES
24		MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
	Subsection DH	MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
25		MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
	Subsection DI	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
26		MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
	Subsection DJ	MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS AND FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
27		MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS
28		MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
	Subsection DK	MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C.
29		MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C.

Subsection DL MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL EQUIPMENT

- 30 MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE MACHINERY AND COMPUTERS
- 31 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS
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- 99 EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

1. Legislators, senior officials and managers

- 11 Legislators and senior officials
 - 111 Legislators
 - 112 Senior government officials
 - 113 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages
 - 114 Senior officials of special-interest organisations
- 12 Corporate managers
 - 121 Directors and chief executives
 - 122 Production and operations department managers
 - 123 Other department managers
- 13 General managers
 - 131 General managers

2. Professionals

- 21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
 - 211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals
 - 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
 - 213 Computing professionals
 - 214 Architects, engineers and related professionals
- 22 Life science and health professionals
 - 221 Life science professionals
 - 222 Health professionals (except nursing)
 - 223 Nursing and midwifery professionals
- 23 Teaching professionals
 - 231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
 - 232 Secondary education teaching professionals
 - 233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals
 - 234 Special education teaching professionals
 - 235 Other teaching professionals
- 24 Other professionals
 - 241 Business professionals
 - 242 Legal professionals
 - 243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
 - 244 Social science and related professionals
 - 245 Writers and creative or performing artists
 - 246 Religious professionals

3. Technicians and associate professionals

- 31 Physical and engineering science associate professionals
 - 311 Physical and engineering science technicians
 - 312 Computer associate professionals
 - 313 Optical and electronic equipment operators
 - 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
 - 315 Safety and quality inspectors
- 32 Life science and health associate professionals
 - 321 Life science technicians and related associate professionals
 - 322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
 - 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
 - 324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
- 33 Teaching associate professionals
 - 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
 - 334 Other teaching associate professionals
- 34 Other associate professionals
 - 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
 - 342 Business services agents and trade brokers
 - 343 Administrative associate professionals
 - 344 Government associate professionals
 - 345 Police inspectors and detectives
 - 346 Social work associate professionals
 - 347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
 - 348 Religious associate professionals

4. Clerks

- 41 Office clerks
 - 411 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks
 - 412 Numerical clerks
 - 413 Material-recording and transport clerks
 - 414 Library, mail and related clerks
 - 419 Other office clerks
- 42 Customer services clerks
 - 421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks
 - 422 Client information clerks

5. Service workers and shop and market sales workers

- 51 Personal and protective services workers
 - 511 Travel attendants and related workers
 - 512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
 - 513 Personal care and related workers
 - 514 Other personal services workers
 - 515 Astrologers, fortune-tellers and related workers
 - 516 Protective services workers
- 52 Models, salespersons and demonstrators
 - 521 Fashion and other models
 - 522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
 - 523 Stall and market salespersons

6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

- 61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers
 - 611 Market gardeners and crop growers
 - 612 Market-oriented animal producers and related workers
 - 613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers
 - 614 Forestry and related workers
 - 615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
- 62 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers
 - 621 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

7. Craft and related trades workers

- 71 Extraction and building trades workers
 - 711 Miners, shotfirers, stone cutters and carvers
 - 712 Building frame and related trades workers
 - 713 Building finishers and related trades workers
 - 714 Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers
- 72 Metal, machinery and related trades workers
 - 721 Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers, and related trades workers
 - 722 Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers
 - 723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
 - 724 Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
- 73 Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
 - 731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
 - 732 Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers
 - 733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
 - 734 Printing and related trades workers
- 74 Other craft and related trades workers
 - 741 Food processing and related trades workers
 - 742 Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers
 - 743 Textiles, garments and related trades workers
 - 744 Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers

8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers

- 81 Stationary plant operators
 - 811 Mining and mineral-processing-plant operators
 - 812 Metal-processing-plant operators
 - 813 Glass, ceramics and related plant operators
 - 814 Wood-processing- and papermaking-plant operators
 - 815 Chemical-processing-plant operators
 - 816 Power-production and related plant operators
 - 817 Automated-assembly-line and industrial-robot operators

- 82 Machine operators and assemblers
 - 821 Metal- and mineral-products machine operators
 - 822 Chemical-products machine operators
 - 823 Rubber- and plastic-products machine operators
 - 824 Wood-products machine operators
 - 825 Printing-, binding- and paper-products machine operators
 - 826 Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators
 - 827 Food and related products machine operators
 - 828 Assemblers
 - 829 Other machine operators and assemblers

- 83 Drivers and mobile plant operators
 - 831 Locomotive engine drivers and related workers
 - 832 Motor vehicle drivers
 - 833 Agricultural and other mobile plant operators
 - 834 Ships' deck crews and related workers

9. Elementary occupations

- 91 Sales and services elementary occupations
 - 911 Street vendors and related workers
 - 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
 - 913 Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers
 - 914 Building caretakers, window and related cleaners
 - 915 Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related workers
 - 916 Garbage collectors and related labourers

- 92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
 - 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers

- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
 - 931 Mining and construction labourers
 - 932 Manufacturing labourers
 - 933 Transport labourers and freight handlers

0. Armed forces

- 01 Armed forces
 - 011 Armed forces

**STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

Directorate E
Social and Regional Statistics
Division E-1
Employment and Unemployment

EUROSTAT/E1/652/90-EN

M E E T I N G

**of the "Labour Force Sample Survey" sub-group
of the "Employment Statistics" working group**

26-27 March 1990

Item 2 : Working hours and Working conditions

This note looks into the coding of items related to the working patterns of employed persons and the attitudes of employees towards working hours. These issues have already been discussed on several occasions in the LFS working group, as well as at bilateral contacts between Eurostat and Member States. It should be underlined that all questions of this section refer to the first job and it is therefore important that interviewers and respondents are well aware of this. The aim at this meeting is to overcome the remaining conceptual aspects and finalise the coding.

*** Coding of shiftwork, evening work, night work, Saturday work, Sunday work, and work performed at home**

Shiftwork

1	<i>Person usually does shiftwork</i>
2	<i>Person sometimes does shiftwork</i>
3	<i>Person never does shiftwork</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Evening work

1	<i>Person usually works in the evening</i>
2	<i>Person sometimes works in the evening</i>
3	<i>Person never works in the evening</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Nightwork

1	<i>Person usually works at night</i>
2	<i>Person sometimes works at night</i>
3	<i>Person never works at night</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Saturday work

1	<i>Person usually works on Saturdays</i>
2	<i>Person sometimes works on Saturdays</i>
3	<i>Person never works on Saturdays</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Sunday work

1	<i>Person usually works on Sundays</i>
2	<i>Person sometimes works on Sundays</i>
3	<i>Person never works on Sundays</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Working at home

1	<i>Person performs his work mainly at home</i>
2	<i>Person performs his work partly at home</i>
3	<i>Person never performs his work at home</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

1. The question on shiftwork is addressed only to employees. **Workshifts** have been defined as **two or more distinct periods of work within a 24-hour day between which employees are regularly rotated**. An employee is therefore classified as **shiftworker** if he/she works two or more different work shifts. Persons working always fixed hours (same hours or even same shift) are not considered as shiftworkers. For example, a person who works always the night "shift" in a factory, will not be classified as shiftworker but rather as **nightworker**.

2. At the last meeting of this working group (Nov.89), there was some debate as to whether the above questions should be seen in the context of a specific reference period or not. It was finally decided **not** to use any specific reference period. In practice, however, this implies that respondents will normally refer to the average situation throughout the year (or a rather long period e.g. of several weeks or months). The absence of a specific reference period has certainly some implications for the interpretation of the terms **usually** and **sometimes**. Eurostat would propose to interpret these concepts in terms of the **regularity and intensity** of the phenomena under consideration. As a general guideline, the term **usually** is suggested to be used in *regular (or cyclical) and frequent* situations, while the term **sometimes** should be used to describe *occasional (or exceptional) or infrequent* cases.

3. The working group has agreed to put two separate questions to distinguish evening from night work. An earlier attempt to define evening and night work by setting exact times on a common European basis, has failed because of the existence of many different national practices. It was therefore adopted (as a guideline) that *evening work* implies the possibility of sleeping at normal times, whereas *nightwork* implies an abnormal sleeping pattern.

4. *Weekend work* or *working at home* should be strictly interpreted in terms of **formal working arrangements**. *Overzealous employees* who carry some of their office work at home (and/or work at the weekend) should be excluded from this classification. The term **partly at home**, is intended for those who perform most of their work at an establishment, office, etc., and **do some work at their home** (e.g. teachers preparing or correcting exams, travelling salesmen preparing their appointments with clients, etc.).

*** Coding of questions related to attitudes of employees towards working hours**

Desire to work more or to work less hours per week

1	<i>Person does not want any change to the number of his weekly hours of work</i>
2	<i>Person would like to work more</i>
3	<i>Person would like to work less (for less pay)</i>
9	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Number of additional or reduced hours the person would like to work

01-15	<i>Number of hours per week</i>
16	<i>More than 15 hours per week</i>
99	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Number of weekly hours of work desired by persons who are seeking employment but had no job during the reference week

01-50	<i>Number of hours per week</i>
51	<i>More than 50 hours per week</i>
99	<i>Not applicable</i>
blank	<i>No answer</i>

Perhaps the most important remark that we should make with respect to the above questions is that **we refer to the same job the respondent had during the reference week**. The relevant questions should preferably be of the type : *in your present job, would you like to work more hours or less hours per week, knowing that less hours would imply less pay?* We should avoid recording situations where someone, for example, wants to find another job with less working hours and more pay .

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EUROSTAT/E1/654/90-EN

M E E T I N G

**of the "Labour Force Sample Survey" sub-group
of the "Employment Statistics" working group**

26-27 March 1990

***Item 4 : The definition of employment and unemployment in the
Community Labour Force Survey***

In this note Eurostat presents a brief description of the definitions of employment and unemployment which will be used in the 1992 series of Community labour force surveys. The LFS working group has already discussed and approved a number of modifications to the current definition of unemployment. It is believed that the adopted changes will contribute to greater international comparability.

The purpose of discussing again these issues in the working group, is to examine the degree of harmonisation in applying Eurostat's definitions in the individual Member States. *The members of the working group are therefore invited to comment on the various points which are raised in this paper and investigate to what extent Eurostat's proposals can be satisfied from their national survey questionnaires.*

1. Definition of employment

No change to the currently applied definition which is very much in line with the ILO guidelines :

Persons in employment (or "the employed") comprise all persons 14 years old and over, who during the reference week :

- (a) did any work for pay or profit or
- (b) did not work but **had jobs from which they were temporarily absent**

Group (a) is known as **persons at work**, while group (b) is often called **with a job or enterprise but not at work**.

For operational purposes the term "**any work**" means work for one hour or more, no matter if the work is occasional, irregular or not. **Pay** includes *cash payments* or *payment in kind* (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Also counted as working is anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services.

Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

- (i) A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.
- (ii) A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; an architect who spends time waiting for clients in his/her office; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).
- (iii) A person is establishing a business, farm or professional practice; this includes the buying or installing of equipment, ordering of supplies, etc.).

The **unpaid family worker** is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household. Unpaid family work is any task directly contributing to the operation of the farm or family business.

The *employees, self-employed or family workers* are said to be **with a job (or enterprise) but not at work**, if they have already worked in their present job (enterprise or family business) and were temporarily not at work during the reference week for any specific reason.

In cases of **long-term absence (over six months) from paid employment**, a person is considered to have a job only if full or partial pay is received during the period of absence.

For the purposes of the labour force survey, *seasonal workers* **are not considered to have a job but not at work in the off-seasons**.

With respect to the above presented definition of **persons in employment** Eurostat would like to discuss two questions:

*** The one-hour work criterion**

Respondents should be perfectly aware of what is meant by the term **any work** (i.e. *work for one hour or more*). For some countries this is relatively easy to achieve because the relevant information (or explanation) appears in the appropriate question (or list of possible answers) in the survey questionnaire. Typical examples of this situation can be found - among others- in the French and Irish questionnaires:

FR: M.....a-t-il effectivement travaillé ?
Ne fût-ce qu'une heure, ne fût-ce qu'un travail occasionnel.....

IR: Working for at least one hour for payment or profit.....

However it is not very clear what the situation is in some other Member States. We would therefore like to take this opportunity to invite Member States to explain in *what way the "one-hour work criterion" is applied in their survey*.

*** The age limit of 14 years old**

Six countries out of twelve, in the current series of surveys, use the 14 years old age-limit, while four others start with the age of 15 and two Member States with the age of 16. In other words, it is only for persons 16 years old and over that we can have consistent data for EUR-12 on employment, unemployment and working-age population. It is somewhat incorrect to say that, according to Eurostat's definition, **the employed comprise.....persons 14 years old and over who....**

There are also some distortions when we try to compare average activity rates across Member States. *The working group is therefore requested to consider the possibility of setting a really common lower age-limit for the working-age population. It seems that the age of 15 years old (already used in 10 Member States) provides a solid basis for discussion.*

2. Definition of unemployment

The **unemployed** comprise all persons 14 years old and over who **were without work** during the reference week, and

- (a) were **currently seeking work** and
- (b) **had taken specific steps** during the last four weeks to find paid employment or self-employment and
- (c) were **available** to start work in the **next two weeks**.

Persons who found a job in which they will start working in the next two weeks are included into the unemployed.

Persons who were **temporarily laid off** are also classified as unemployed.

As already mentioned, this definition includes certain changes which are believed to enhance international comparability:

(i) In the current series of surveys, registration is considered as one of the possible specific steps to find employment. In the 1992 series, this method of job search will be changed to: **person contacted an employment agency to find a job.**

(ii) In the current series, persons who were looking to set up their own business or professional practice are classified as unemployed. In the 1992 series, these persons should also meet the criteria of **specific steps** and **availability** in order to be classified as unemployed.

(iii) Persons having found a job to start at a future date are presently classified as unemployed. In the 1992 series, they should also comply with the criterion of **availability**.

For international comparability it is very important that the set of questions which refer to **unemployment** are very similar in all Member States. **The members of the working group are therefore invited to present and discuss their plans for the 1992 set of " unemployment questions ".**

In particular, we would like to discuss the following points:

a) Is the **screening question** (about seeking work) correctly applied in all Member States? Ideally, in all national questionnaires, there should be a filter question of the type "**are you looking for work ?**" which should be asked before the questions on specific steps and availability.

b) Do all **specific steps**, which Eurostat propose, appear in every national questionnaire? The list of specific steps for finding a job (*main method used during past four weeks to find a job*) is as follows:

- * **person contacted a public employment agency to find a job**
- * **person contacted a private employment agency to find a job**
- * **applied to employers directly**
- * **asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.**
- * **inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals**
- * **studied advertisements in newspapers or journals**
- * **looked for land, premises or equipment**
- * **looked for permits, licences, financial resources etc.**
- * **other method used**

c) Is the criterion of **availability** interpreted the same way in all national questionnaires? It should be underlined that, according to Eurostat's definition, availability refers to the **two weeks following the time of interview**.

**STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**
Directorate E
Social and Regional Statistics
Division E-1
Employment and Unemployment

EUROSTAT/E1/655/90-EN

M E E T I N G

**of the "Labour Force Sample Survey" sub-group
of the "Employment Statistics" working group**

26-27 March 1990

Item 6 : Precision levels for the Community Labour Force Survey

RELIABILITY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

Some Preliminary Suggestions

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Abstract

This note looks into the question of improving the reliability of the European Community Labour Force Survey estimates among countries and provides an outline of preliminary suggestions as to the possible sample design modifications needed for this purpose.

1. Introduction

Compiling comparable statistics on employment and unemployment at Community level has become very important, especially with the prospect of the coming of a single market within the European Communities. The Community Labour Force Survey has proved to be a valuable source of statistical data for comparable analyses between countries whose employment policies make increasing use of the Survey estimates. Obviously, the role of these estimates takes on additional importance under the single market. Achieving estimates of comparable reliability becomes therefore necessary and as important as the question of obtaining "precise" estimates at national level.

The precision of the results obtained from sample surveys depends on the size of the sample used as well as on the degree to which the sample design makes effective use of the available resources. The survey designs of the Community countries are as diverse as they are numerous ranging from a simple random sample to designs involving stratifications and multi-stage clustering. Therefore, perfect comparability among them is not easy to achieve. A certain degree of comparability is, however, desirable. This can possibly be attained by setting an aimed - at - precision of the results for all the national surveys whose sample design characteristics may have to be modified to produce the prescribed precision.

The sample designs of the Community countries must meet certain possibly irremovable, administrative restrictions set by their national statistical institutes on the basis of the technical and administrative facilities of each country. So, meeting the desired degree of precision under the existing budgetary, administrative and technical limitations should perhaps be sought as a first attempt in terms of the optimal allocation of the sample, with enhancements of the sample where necessary, and of course within the framework of the maximum sample sizes specified by the Council regulation. The purpose of this note is to look into this question and to provide an outline of how this can be achieved.

2. Certain Issues Related to Measuring the Reliability of Survey Results

A suitable specification of reliability usually consists of a "target" precision such as a maximum tolerable standard error for the estimate of an important characteristic in view of the allowable cost. However, if the sample design modification is in the direction of a change in the size of the sample, the usefulness of this measure of reliability is lessened. This is so because using the standard error (or the variance) of the estimate under consideration as a measure for its reliability implies the direct use of the estimate itself in determining the desired sample size. It is known for example, that in simple random sampling if p , the proportion of occurrence of a characteristic, is desired to be estimated in the range $\hat{p} \pm 5$, except for a 1 in 20 chance, the size n of the sample required is $4\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/25$. This implies that the fluctuations of p will affect

the sample size. The results are very much the same in the case of more complex sample designs. Then, if it is decided to determine the size of the sample on the basis of the variance of the estimate of the percentage of unemployment, this will lead to too frequent adjustments of the sample size (adjustments at a pace which might be practically impossible to keep up with) due to the fact that unemployment rates change very rapidly.

It would therefore be wiser to turn to a different kind of a reliability measure such as the coefficient of variation of the estimate of a characteristic which is often more stable and easier to guess in advance. So, imposing a minimum reliability for, say, the rate of unemployment can help in overcoming the deficiency of the previous reliability measure.

For the sake of enhancing the comparability of the country estimates it would perhaps be helpful to have a minimum (threshold) value set for the coefficient of variation of a certain important characteristic of the labour force for all community countries and then have the required sample sizes determined for reliability values equal, or near, to the threshold value. Of course, the choice of the labour force characteristics that can be considered as important as well as that of an appropriate minimum level of reliability for the corresponding estimates, will have to be agreed by the community member countries. Characteristics such as unemployment, active population or long term unemployment offer themselves as potential candidates. The first two can be further split by age (less than 25 years of age and 25 years of age or over) and sex.

Instead of utilizing the estimate of the coefficient of variation of, say, the estimated unemployment rate one may consider using the relative variance (the square of the coefficient of variation) of the coefficient of variation which is a function of the relative variances of the sample mean and variance and of their relative covariance.

3. Determining the optimum number of the Clusters to be sampled and of \bar{n} the Average Size of the Ultimate Clusters with a Given Cost Function.

The issue here is one of achieving the maximum possible accuracy in estimating a characteristic with a minimum possible cost. It would therefore be instructive to know how costs enter into a survey and how they affect the determination of the size of the sample, both in terms of clusters and of elementary units within the clusters. Several community countries use a two or three stage stratified cluster sampling design with a uniform regional allocation criterion. A summary of the country designs of the community has been given by Georges Lemaitre (1989) in his paper entitled "Design Considerations for the Community Labour Force Survey in the 1990's."

In the sequel, an outline will be given of how optimum numbers of clusters, and of elementary units within the clusters, will be determined in the case of two stage stratified cluster sampling which is the design that many of the community countries use.

There are two ways in determining the above optimum values. They both require knowledge of the form of the cost function involved and of the formula for the relative variance (the square of the coefficient of variation) of the estimated value of p for the sample design used.

So, in each stratum the values of m and \bar{n} can be obtained through an iteration process involving the cost equation and the relative variance equation until a certain degree of precision is achieved, that is until successive pairs of values for m and \bar{n} are "substantially", close. In both cases of the cost function it is advisable to record the value of the relative variance of \hat{p} at each step. In this way we will not only end up with the values of m and \bar{n} that ensure the maximum precision of the sample estimates (the minimum value of the relative variance), but also we will be able to have the values of m and \bar{n} that correspond to values of the relative variance that are reasonably close to the minimum.

Of course, this approach presupposes knowledge of the intra cluster correlation coefficient ρ . This may be known from past experience or maybe estimated. Table 1 in the Annex provides an estimate of the intra-cluster correlation coefficient at national level for the countries of the community with reference to the characteristic of unemployment rate.

The procedure that was described above is usually applied in cases when a certain budget is available for a survey and the problem is to determine the values of m and \bar{n} that would lead to the minimum sampling variance for this fixed cost. However, sometimes a re-evaluation of the precision of results obtained in relation to purposes to be served, may lead to a new specification of cost. In such cases it makes no difference whether one begins with a certain budget or a degree of precision. Therefore, one may start with a specified precision and try to minimize the cost involved for this precision. One may start with a relative variance equation by setting a minimum acceptable value for the relative variance (the square of the coefficient of variation) and start successive iterations through the relative variance equation and the cost function in a manner similar to that described before.

4. Determination of the Optimum Design in One-Stage Sampling of Compact Clusters.

Determining the optimum size of clusters is a more demanding problem than that of determining the optimum value of \bar{n} in two stage sampling. This is so, because in two-stage sampling the size N of psu is fixed. This implies that the value of the intra-cluster cor-

relation ρ does not change whenever \bar{n} , the average size of the ultimate cluster, changes. However, the magnitude of ρ varies with the size of the compact cluster. Therefore, it becomes necessary to have, or assume, a relationship between ρ and the average size $\bar{n}=\bar{N}$ of the cluster to arrive at an optimum value of \bar{n} .

So, using the estimated values of ρ for each of the values of \bar{N} in the appropriate cost and relative variance functions it is possible to determine the optimum design, that is the optimum values of N and m in a manner similar to that of the previous section.

5. An example

To illustrate the procedure described in the previous sections consider the problem of determining the optimum values of m and \bar{n} in the case of two-stage cluster sampling required for a region whose area is 100 square kilometres. Assume that the total cost C is 4000 units, the cost C_0 of travelling among psus is 1.5 units per kilometre of travelled distance, the cost C_1 of sampling one psu is 4.15 units and the cost C_2 of sampling one elementary unit (household) within a cluster is 10.38 units. Assume further that in 50 percent of the sample psus 2 separate trips will be required. The total distance to be travelled for a sample of m psu's is roughly estimated to be equal to $\sqrt{100} (\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{0.5m}) = 17\sqrt{m}$ kilometres. Then, $C_0=25.5$ and the total cost can be split as follows

$$4000 = 25.50\sqrt{m} + 4.15m + 10.38m\bar{n}.$$

In the present situation (one stratum) it is possible to ascertain the optimum values of m and \bar{n} and also values of m and \bar{n} near the optimum with fixed cost and general cost function by the use of tables. These tables usually provide the optimum value of \bar{n} as well as the range of values of \bar{n} that will not increase the variance by more than 10%. These values are given in terms of ρ and also in terms of ratios that involve the coefficients of the cost function. (A sample of such a table is given in Annex 2).

Assuming that the intra-cluster correlation coefficient ρ is estimated to be $\rho=0.02$ and subject to the above fixed total cost we come to the conclusion, from the table, that the average size \bar{n} yielding minimum variance is $\bar{n}=5$. Then, the optimum value of m is approximately equal to 68. This implies that maximum precision in this area for the specified cost will be achieved if 68 psu's of an average number of 5 households are sampled. From table 2 it is also evident that a design based on the pairs of values ($\bar{n}=2$, $m=12$) and ($\bar{n}=15$, $m=5$) will lead to a variance within 10 percent of its minimum value.

ANNEX 1

TABLE 1

Estimated intra-cluster correlation coefficient with reference to the estimated percentage of unemployment for 1987 (at national level).

Country	Proportion of Unemployed (estimate) (\hat{p})	$V^2 = q/p$	Average cluster size (\bar{n})	Coefficient of Variation of \hat{p}	Design effect (deff)	Intracluster Correlation
Belgium	0.054	17.51		1.7	1*	0
Denmark	0.040	24	1	3.2	1	0
Germany	0.037	26.02	25	1.5	1.7	0.028
Greece	0.037	26.02	500	2.1	2*	0.002
Spain	0.096	9.42	400	1.9	5.8	0.012
France	0.060	15.67	40	1.6	2.3	0.0325
Italy	0.053	17.86	1500	0.9	1.3	0.0002***
Luxembourg	0.013	75.92	50	9.3	2.5*	0.03
Netherlands	0.055	17.18	7000	2.0	1	0
Portugal	0.043	22.26	250	3.9	5*	0.016
U.K.	0.067	13.93	2500	1.1	1.1	0.00004
Ireland	0.094	9.64	200**	1.8	4*	0.015***

* Assumed values (see G.Lemaitre (1989))

** (100 urban, 300 rural)

*** approximate value

ANNEX 2
TABLE 2

Size of Ultimate cluster (\bar{n}) which yields minimum variance subject to fixed total cost with alternative variance and cost conditions. (From Hansen, Hurwitz & Madow (1953), Vol. I: Sample Survey Methods and Theory. Wiley, New York).

Costs		Optimum \bar{n} , and range of \bar{n} for a 10 per cent increase in the variance, when ρ is				
$\frac{C_0}{CC_2}$	$\frac{C_1}{C_2}$	.02	.04	.10	.25	.50
0	.0	1-1-6	1-1-3	1-1-2	1-1-1	1-1-1
	.1	1-2-9	1-2-5	1-1-2	1-1-1	1-1-1
	.4	2-4-13	2-3-8	1-2-4	1-1-2	1-1-1
	1.0	3-7-17	3-5-11	2-3-6	1-2-3	1-1-1
	2.0	5-10-22	4-7-14	3-4-8	2-2-4	1-1-2
	4.0	7-14-29	5-10-19	4-6-11	2-3-6	2-2-3
	8.0	10-20-39	8-14-26	5-9-15	3-5-9	2-3-5
	16.0	15-28-53	11-20-36	7-12-22	4-7-13	2-4-8
.02	.0	1-2-10	1-2-5	1-1-2	1-1-1	1-1-1
	.1	1-3-11	1-2-6	1-1-3	1-1-1	1-1-1
	.4	2-5-15	2-4-9	1-2-4	1-1-2	1-1-1
	1.0	4-8-19	3-5-12	2-3-6	1-2-3	1-1-1
	2.0	5-10-23	4-7-15	3-4-8	2-3-4	1-2-2
	4.0	7-15-30	6-10-20	4-6-11	2-4-6	2-2-3
	8.0	11-20-40	8-14-26	5-9-16	3-5-9	2-3-5
	16.0	15-28-54	11-20-37	7-12-22	4-7-13	2-4-8
.06	.0	1-4-12	1-2-6	1-1-3	1-1-1	1-1-1
	.1	2-4-13	1-3-6	1-2-4	1-1-1	1-1-1
	.4	3-6-16	2-4-9	2-2-5	1-1-2	1-1-1
	1.0	4-8-20	3-6-12	2-3-6	2-2-3	1-1-2
	2.0	5-11-24	4-8-15	3-5-8	2-3-4	1-2-3
	4.0	8-15-31	6-10-20	4-6-11	2-4-6	2-2-4
	8.0	11-21-40	8-14-27	5-9-16	3-5-9	2-3-5
	16.0	16-29-54	11-20-37	7-12-23	4-7-13	2-4-8
.2	.0	2-5-15	2-3-9	1-2-4	1-1-2	1-1-1
	.1	2-6-16	2-4-9	1-2-4	1-1-2	1-1-1
	.4	3-7-18	2-5-11	2-3-5	1-2-3	1-1-1
	1.0	4-9-22	3-6-13	2-4-7	2-2-4	1-1-2
	2.0	6-12-26	4-8-16	3-5-9	2-3-5	1-2-3
	4.0	8-16-32	6-11-21	4-7-12	2-4-7	2-2-4
	8.0	11-21-42	8-15-28	5-9-16	3-5-9	2-3-6
	16.0	16-29-56	11-20-38	7-12-23	4-7-14	2-4-9
.5	.0	3-7-19	2-5-11	2-3-5	1-1-2	1-1-1
	.1	3-8-20	2-5-11	2-3-6	1-2-3	1-1-1
	.4	4-9-21	3-6-13	2-3-7	1-2-3	1-1-1
	1.0	5-11-24	4-7-15	3-4-8	2-2-4	1-1-2
	2.0	6-13-28	5-9-18	3-5-10	2-3-5	1-2-3
	4.0	9-17-34	6-12-22	4-7-13	3-4-7	2-2-4
	8.0	12-22-43	9-15-29	5-9-17	3-5-10	2-3-6
	16.0	16-30-57	12-21-39	7-13-24	4-7-14	2-4-9

Note: The middle value of each group of three numbers is the \bar{n} which produces the lowest variance under the stated conditions. The first and last numbers define the range of values of \bar{n} which yield a variance within 10 per cent of the minimum variance.

E1

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STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Social and Regional Statistics

E1 - Employment and Unemployment

EUROSTAT/E1/656/90-EN

M E E T I N G

of the "Labour Force Sample Survey" sub-group
of the "Employment Statistics" working group
on 26-27 March 1990

M I N U T E S

The meeting was opened by Mr. De Esteban, who noted the detailed agenda and the emphasis on a number of general current concerns such as education and vocational training. The chairman Mrs Fürst stated that this was intended to be the last meeting to be devoted to the codification of the 1992 Community Labour Force Survey, though other areas such as precision levels might require further discussion later.

**1. State of Art of the revision of the Community Labour Force Survey
(Doc. EUROSTAT/E1/651/90)**

A variety of questions were touched upon in the introduction to this document, which were not covered under other more specialized headings. (Reference numbers below refer to columns in the codification).

26-27: Years of residence.

This posed no particular problem except in Italy, which was presently unable to provide any data on nationality. It was agreed that to provide useful data on migration, the question should be put to all respondents, including children. An additional question should ask for "country of birth".

30-31: Absence from work.

There was practically no support for this question and most Member States were unconvinced that this information could contribute to a useful concept of "volume of work".

37-38: Number of employees.

It was agreed to refer to the "establishment" in which person is working and not to the "place of work". Some Member States already obtained such information from enterprise registers. It was proposed where possible to incorporate information obtained from these sources.

9 : Degree of urbanization.

This concept was explained by EUROSTAT but discussion was postponed until later (agenda item 6).

**2. Working hours and working conditions
(Doc. EUROSTAT/E1/652/90)**

On working hours, most countries had no difficulty with questions giving the choices "usually/sometimes/never" (though some would have preferred to stick to the reference week). Concerning "work at home", a strictly literal interpretation of this phrase was agreed to. It was proposed by some Member States to use the terms "usually/sometimes/never", also for the question on "work at home".

Some promising data relating to the question on the desire to work more or less, were already available from the Netherlands. Some Member States advocated a more general question (not just adjustment of hours in present first job) but there was no support for including an additional question to cover this. The code "person would like to work more" should be clarified by "(for more pay)". The number of additional/reduced hours should be changed to total hours desired (all jobs). These questions (59 and 60-61) remained unpopular with Member States. Similar objections apply to cols: 95-96.

3. Education and training (Doc. EUROSTAT/E1/653/90)

The paper presented data on attainment levels from the 1988 survey. There remained some apparent anomalies between Member States which seemed attributable to different codification methods and so each Member State was asked to supply an explanation of the practices used in allocating national levels to the CITE model used in the Community LFS. The Netherlands were again asked to provide the missing data on educational attainment.

Document EUROSTAT/E1/653/90a outlined the questions on education and training planned for the 1992 survey. The information now being requested from the Member States would serve to clarify whether the questions on educational attainment (cols 105, 106) could include vocational training or were to be restricted to academic education. In reply to a specific query, it was confirmed that "length of training" (col. 102) referred to the total length scheduled.

4. Definition of employment and unemployment (Doc. EUROSTAT/E1/654/90)

On the definition of **employment**, EUROSTAT underlined the need to remain as near as possible to the 1982 international standards. In this respect, a number of clarifications and amendments to the text of this document were discussed.

- According to the OIL guidelines, point (a) of the paper should read "did any work for pay or profit or **family gain**".
- Part (b) should read "did not work but had **jobs/enterprises** from which they were temporarily absent".
- In relation to the self-employed it was pointed out that in certain cases the distinction between seeking a self-employment activity and the self-employment activity itself can be very difficult. The 14th CISEL in 1987 established some guidelines on this matter and EUROSTAT proposed to follow them.

From the discussion about persons in paid employment "with a job but not at work" it seems that although the requirement of formal job attachment applies, in principle, to all types of absences, in practice however, interviewers are instructed to check this only in cases of long-term absence.

It was also evident that practices with respect to the one-hour criterion differ among the various Member States. EUROSTAT underlined that greater harmonization is needed in this area and - as a minimum - Member States should endeavour that interviewers' instructions are very clear on this point.

It was agreed to raise the labour force age-limit from 14 to 15 for the Community LFS; countries using 14 nationally could continue to report on the same basis, while those using 16 (Spain and United Kingdom) would examine the implications for them.

Concerning **unemployment**, there was considerable discussion of the codes proposed for the "main method used to find a job" (col. 91). Some Member States wished to omit "awaiting the results of an application", "waiting for a call from agency" and "awaiting results of a competition in public sector". EUROSTAT explained that these were not criteria for unemployment but nevertheless provided valuable information. Member States were free to arrange their questionnaires as desired in order to provide this.

A suggestion to increase the 4-week reference period in certain cases was rejected because it was pointed out that this was already designed as an extension of the usual 1-week period to allow for long response-times.

Treatment of persons who were "temporarily lay-off". It was agreed to apply the 1982 international standards i.e. to classify them as unemployed only if they do not have a formal job attachment and are available for work.

5. Other aspects of the content of the 1992 LFS

A codification of countries was proposed for the questions on **nationality** (col. 24) and **country of residence** a year before survey (col. 111). It was agreed to aim to produce figures for all Member States and EFTA countries, and also aggregated totals for other countries in logical groupings. A number of additional codes were proposed for consideration, including South Africa, Egypt, other African States, Israel, Macau, small European States such as Andorra and Liechtenstein, and possibly even constituent republics of the U.S.S.R. The United Kingdom indicated that the code "other British subjects" was no longer required. Italy agreed to provide data on these questions, which was not presently done.

The proposed coding for 1992 was then reviewed in its entirety, giving rise to the following observations.

9-10 : Urban/rural areas.

The impact of this on the sample design was unclear. The UNO definition was unhelpful here. This would be rediscussed at the next meeting.

17: Type of institution.

A suggestion to include collective households and conscripts was welcomed by EUROSTAT; these could be included in the data by any Member State able to do so and would be incorporated into the results when available from most Member States. Institutions for work and study could also be differentiated.

18: Relationship to head of household.

"Spouse" should be clarified to "spouse or co-habiting".

22: Date of birth within the year.

This should be changed to month of birth.

28: Work status.

The age filter here and elsewhere should be amended to "15 and over".

33-34 : Economic activity (NACE)

The new coding was noted. Two-digit codes would be supplied by Italy as soon as possible.

35-36: Occupation (CITP).

This code would be 3-digit from 1992; conversion keys would be available. Italy would start to provide 2-digit CITP as soon as possible.

45: Duration of temporary job/work contract.

The data to be supplied was the total duration scheduled.

84-85: Seeking employment.

The "two weeks" distinction should be dropped, reverting to "already found a job to start later", and these respondents should also be included within the filter for "availability" (co. 94).

87-88: Duration of search for work.

Bands of hours proposed.

Following examination of the above observations, EUROSTAT would submit a definitive version of this codification to the full working-party.*

* : N.B. The full working-party meeting, previously planned for 6-7 June 1990, will now be held on 8-9 October 1990.

**6. Precision Levels for the Community LFS
(Doc. EUROSTAT/E1/655/90)**

Mme Xekalaki, engaged by EUROSTAT as consultant on this project, presented the current state of this work and outlined the possible design modifications to be considered. It was stressed that better reliability did not necessarily involve increasing sample sizes; the analysis which had been made indicated that in several countries a redistribution of the sample could lead to considerable improvements.

The results of the analysis were circulated, and EUROSTAT asked that proposals for improvements, taking into account these figures should be received from all Member States by the end of April, for discussion at the full working party meeting. These proposals should also mention the present cost of national surveys, since this would be required in assessing the amount of financial support to be provided in future.